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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,624—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	9th ,,
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd ,,
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	30th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	13th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	20th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	27th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th July, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 190 .
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	A. Calabrese.	4253	29th July
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Klausberger	6,500	30th July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 25th July, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates: ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY the 1st August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 31st July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 6th August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 3rd August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th July, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Ahrens	18th August 1902.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	1st Sept. 1902.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 25th July, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Dupuy-Fromy	31st July, 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about 20th August, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WATERING CANS (SPRINKLERS).

Made of Galvanized Iron, Double-seamed throughout, corrugated body, zinc roses.

		Rs.	a.
4	quart size each	1	2
6	,, ,,	1	6
8	,, ,,	1	8
10	,, ,,	1	12
12	,, ,,	2	4
16	,, ,,	2	12

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

19, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY

BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,
ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

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AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER

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ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,000,000
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2	0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope ...	2	0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1	0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1	0
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Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford...	2	0
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General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2	0
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Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2	[illegible]
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Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	8
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
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Views of Winchester College	0	8
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AN originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Ensured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge. —Address, C. MURRAY, 7, Southampton Row, High Holborn, London, England.

MERITORIOUS FEATURES OF THE "CROWN" ORGANS.

Sweet, deep, mellow tone, so much desired by true Musicians.

Constructed in such a manner that the very softest whispering tone, or the tone that is most powerful, can be had at the will of the player.

Bottom of case is closed to prevent mice getting in.

Mouse proof at pedals.

Action is mouse proof.

Valves so made as to prevent squeaking.

Double rivetted Reeds—the best made.

Three-ply bellows stock—which prevents warping and splitting.

Best quality of Rubber Cloth used in Bellows.

Brocaded silk plush back of frets.

Corners of wind chest are mortised together.

Best quality of felts and leather throughout.

Bevelled stop knobs with nickel plated rims.

Nickel plated finger guards on name board.

Stop action wires are made of best steel, nickel plated.

Warranted TEN YEARS—twice as long as any other high-grade organ.

Warrant "Burnt in the back."

Original and unique designs of cases, always up to date.

Genuine hand-carved ornamentations.

Built to stand the test of time and hard use; they will last a long life-time.

Made to win and to wear and to give perfect satisfaction in every instance.

"CROWN" Organs now in use in India continue to give their owners the utmost satisfaction.

PRICES, Rs. 225, Rs, 280 and Rs. 360.

FULL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

THE SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. AND POONA.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in. Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

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MADRAS AND LONDON,

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

RESTRICTIONS on TELEGRAMS to and from Ascension have been WITHDRAWN. This completes withdrawal of all restrictions on Traffic with East and South Africa and Adjacent Islands mentioned on page 79 Telegraph Guide, July Edition.

E. A. KENYON,
Superintendent in charge,
Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Bombay, 28th July, 1902.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 740 TONS of TEAK PLANKING five inches thick. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

P. GLYNN MESSENT,
Engineer.

Ballard Road, 28th July, 1902.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE NEW KAISER-I-HIND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, has REMOVED their OFFICE to No. 75, MEADOW STREET, on 29th July, 1902.

VUSSONJEE MUNJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DATE (26th inst.) REMOVED into our NEW PREMISES in BALLARD ROAD.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co.

MR. EDGAR FAULKNER, CATHEDRAL ORGANIST, BOMBAY, has RETURNED from England, and is OPEN to receive PUPILS for "the Cultivation of the Voice, Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony.

Candidates prepared for the coming Trinity College Examinations.

The Anchorage, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

THE METAL AND WOOD WORKS Co., Ld.,—DEHLI.

NOTICE is hereby given that the WHOLE MACHINERY and BUILDINGS, including Engines, Boiler, Lathes, Drawing Presses, Universal Joiner, Tin-making Plant, Wire-making Machines, etc., property of the Metal and Wood Works Co., Ld.—Dehli, in Liquidation, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in Company's Compound near the Ganesh Flour Mills Co., Ld.—Dehli, on 1st SEPTEMBER, 1902, at 10 A. M., in one lot and in case of there being no reasonable offer for the whole the Machinery will be sold piece meal on the day following to the highest bidder.

The intending purchasers may have the Machinery and Buildings examined by their own men.

For a list of Machinery and Plan and view of Buildings apply to

B. GIRDHARI LAL, Pleader,
Official Liquidator,
The Metal and Wood Works Co., Ld.—Dehli.

MR. R. RANGI LAL,
Government Auctioneer,
Cashmere Gate, Dehli.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOANS.

12 LAKHS BEARING INTEREST AT 4 PER CENT.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India, the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, is prepared to receive up to 12 Noon, Bombay Time, of MONDAY, the 11th August, 1902, SEPARATE sealed Tenders for the following two LOANS bearing interest at 4 per cent, per annum :—

1. Rs. 4 lakhs being the 3rd instalment of the Loan of 24½ lakhs for Sewerage and Water Works repayable on 1st June, 1943.
2. Rs. 8 lakhs being the balance of the 2nd instalment of the Plague Loan of Rs. 20 lakhs, repayable on 1st May, 1920.

Total...Rs. 12 lakhs.

Further particulars as to the Form of Tender, amount of deposit, date of payment of accepted Tender, amounts, etc. can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

It is not the intention of this Municipality to raise any further Loans this year.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 16th July, 1902.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 76 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply for Prospectus to the SECRETARY at BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market. Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 1 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

THE "CROWN" PUZZLE given free. It is hard to work the puzzle but it is harder to find Organs equal to the "CROWN" Best for Church. Best for Homes. The Puzzle will be found an interesting and amusing problem.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona,

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

THE HOUSE for TRAVELLING REQUISITES.—Trunks, Suit and Shirt Cases, Kit, Gladstone and Brief Bags, Ladies' and Gent's Fitted Dressing Bags and Cases, in solid Leather only, Waterproof Canvas Holdalls, Valises and Soiled Linen Bags. Send for Price List.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e. 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. W. Michael's Household Furniture, Cottage Piano, etc., at No. 66, Meadow Street, Fort, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

JUST LANDED.—A very fine Selection of best AMERICAN PLATED WARE by Reed and Barton, consisting of Ice Pitchers, Tea and Coffee Sets, Centre Pieces, Vases, etc—M. BRESLAUER & Co, 9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NEW Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent double fly with bathroom complete 40 lbs Catalogues Free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory Cawnpore.

WILL you be attending the Coronation Durbar at Delhi? I am prepared to supply complete Camps and am now registering orders—WM. S. MARRIOTT. The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 21 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation, Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore, Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

IT seems strange, but after all it is a matter of fact. Importers of other Makers Sewing Machines use SINGER'S for their own requirements. This speaks for itself, and is the best certificate.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee ; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case. at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling. What offers! Apply "STAMPS, " care of this paper.

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CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
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JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
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DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
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VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
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HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
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BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Deli (Sumatra).
Thaiping.
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Manila
Cebu Philippines
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credits ; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper)	„ 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 „ „ „ „ „ 3 „
4 „ „ „ „ „ 5 „

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly, on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.

Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ¼ per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Rs. 5.

Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON,
Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

GUARANTEED PATENT LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY.

No. 171.
With Pearls, Rs. 12-8.

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With Pearls, Rs. 20.

GOLD INITIAL LETTER LACE PINS,

PLAIN GOLD SCROLL LETTERS, Rs. 5 each.

GOLD LETTERS, Set Pearls, Rs. 12-8 each and upwards.

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With Pearls, Rs. 25.

No. 173.
With Pearls, Rs. 12-8.

Simla. { MAX MINCK & CO., PEARL AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS. } Lahore,

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2	Years	5½
„ 1	Year	5 „
„ 6	Months	4½ „
„ 8	Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

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BATAVIA.
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FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts granted on the principal commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Act^g Agent.

1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS, WHICH NOW EXCEED

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The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

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ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.

AND

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ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

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Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

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—OF A—

SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,

—OR A—

GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.

WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY

—OR AN—

ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

—OR A—

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

—OR A—

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize	... ...	1,000
1 Do.	—	500
1 Do.	... ...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	... ...	250
2 Do. „ 100 „	... —	200
2 Do. „ 75 „	... ...	150
4 Do. „ 50 „	... ...	200
10 Do. „ 25 „	... ...	250
100 Do. „ 10 „	... ...	1,000
200 Do. „ 5 „	... ...	1,000
200 Do, „ 1 „	... ...	200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
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NOTICE.

AN INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION will be held in Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency, in December, 1902. Intending exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned.

P. M. HUTHEESING,
General Secretary,
Indian Industrial Exhibition.

ASSAM VALLEY TRADING CO., LD.

MEDALIST.

CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1901.

ASSAM SILK ENDI AND MOOGA.

HIGHLY VALUED FOR DURABILITY.

ENDI used for Summer Suits and Wraps, thans 6 to 7 yds. long, 52-56 inches width, Rs. 10—Rs. 35. Chadar of half the above length, Rs. 6—Rs. 16.

Mooga used for coats, chapkans and jackets, 5 to 6 yds. long, 36—42 inches width, Rs. 8—Rs. 16.

GAUHATI, ASSAM.

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KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.

FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phials of medicines, a dropper and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8, 5-3, 6-4 and 11-8, respectively.

PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, *i. e.*, Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).

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DR. MAGINN,

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Doubly qualified, Legally Registered and Licensed by the Medical Board of the United States Government.

CONSULTING ROOMS,
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A WORD TO AILING MEN.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Bombay mails of the 12th inst., arrived at Brindisi to-day.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 3-8	=	— 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109	=	do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£65	=	plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London	24 7-16	=	unchanged
Do. 2 months hence	24 3-8	=	do.
Do. New York	53	=	do.
Exchange on London at Paris	25·16	=	do.
Berlin Cheques on London	20·48	=	do.
Do. New York	4·87 7-8	=	do.
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	do.
Short London Bills 2 1-2 „		=	do.
Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4 „		=	do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 7-8 „		=	do.
6 Do. Do. 3 3-8 „		=	do.
Interest, day to day loans 2 „		=	do.
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-4 „		=	do.

Metals, &c., unchanged.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 4 29-32—1-16. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
4·22	4·36	4·24	4·17	
plus 2	plus 2	plus 1	—	
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
4·11	4·13	4·13	4·13	4·13
—	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	3,000 Bales.
„ Last year	3,900
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Continent	1,000
Mid-Uplands	9 1-16 plus 1-16
Futures, month of July	8·50 plus 10
Do. do. Dec.	7·67 — 1
Coffee	5 11-16

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 13-16
Futures month of Sept.	7·85 — 1
Do. Dec.	7·53 plus 1

Closing tone steady.

Cotton total visible supply	1,540,000 bales.
„ of which is East Indian,	1,15,000 „
„ Total stock in London	19,000 „
„ Quantity in sight	10,200,000 „

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 26th July, 1902:—

Cotton	513 bales.
Wheat	1,334 cwts.
Linseed	531 „
Rapeseed	nil. „
Gingellyseed	8 „
Poppyseed	449 „
Groundnuts	162 „
Castorseed	2,775 „
Rice	1,37,366 „
Myrabollams	486 „
Cottonseed	57 „

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JULY 28.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand	1s 3 31-32
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 7-32d
French France 3 do do	169 1-4
Marks 3 do do	137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	129
Shanghai 30 „ „	171 1-2
Japan 30 „ „	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—steady.

Cash	97-14
1st Settlement	97-14
2nd do.	97-11

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February		3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4	do.

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	9	11

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward	6	4
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do. Forward	6	12
Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward	7	4

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	8	9

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	26 12 to 27.

Liverpool opening telegram.

Tone—quiet.

Estimated sales	8,000
Imports	4,000

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·44	4·37	4·25	4 19
plus 2	plus 1	plus 1	plus 2
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-March.**
4·16	4·14	4·14	4·14
plus 2	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
March-Apr.			
4·14			
plus 1			

COTTON.—The market remains quiet but steady with a small turn over reported at Colaba, the local mills being the chief purchasers. The Sutta market is firmer and quotations are:

Bengals F.G.	Rs. 109 25th Jany.
Broach M. G. good	„ 214 25th March.

SHARES—Quiet but steady.

Bank of Bombay	Rs. 1,240 ex div,
Manockjee Petit Mills	„ 1,615
Colaba Land and Mills	„ 335
Central India Mills	„ 1470

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 26th July, compared with the previous week:—

		LIABILITIES.
Public Deposits	Rs. 14,25,649	Increase
Other Deposits	36,65,162	do.
Credits Undrawn	5,15,125	Decrease
		ASSETS.
Government Securities	48,610	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	6,61,215	do.
Credits on Securities	6,218	do.
Loans do.	14,00,304	do.
Bills discounted & purchased	1,43,033	do.
Balance with other Banks	49,792	do.
Cash	21,26,915	do.

BANK OF BOMBAY

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 26th July, as compared with the statement of the 19th July:—

LIABILITIES	July 19. Rs.	July 26. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	39,18,205	54, 4,762
Public Deposits at Branches	28,70,932	28,10,021
Other Deposits	4,98,53,632	5,35,18,794
Post Bills	50,736	31,105
Credits undrawn	32,26,304	27,11,179
Rs.	7,78,19,8:9	8,23,75,864
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	114,85,256	1,15,33,866
Other authorised Securities	6,32,771	12,93,986
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	86,69,998	86,76,216
Loans do. do. do.	1,59,32,591	1,73,92,895
Bills discounted and purchased	1,89,15,741	1,90,58,774
Dead stock	3,84,040	3,84,040
Stamps and Stationery	20,688	20,636
Balances with other Banks	3,16,779	3,66,571
Cash	2,14,61,945	2,36,48,830
Rs.	7,78,19,809	8,23,75,864

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

THE report of the directors of the Bank of Bengal for the half-year ended 30th June last states:—Money was in good demand during the first five months of the half-year and remunerative employment was found for the Bank's resources at current rates, which ranged from 8 to 5 per cent. In June the demand fell off and the rate was reduced to 4 per cent. The average rate for demand loans was 5·176 per cent.

The net profits at Head Office and Branches amounted to Rs. 17,26,918-15-11, which, with Rs. 3,10,126-10-4 brought forward from the previous half-year, made a total of Rs. 20,37,045-10-3. This sum the Directors disposed of as follows:—

I.—In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax	Rs. 10,00,000 0 0
II—Transferred to Reserve Fund	4,00,000 0 0
III.—Ditto Gratuity and Pension Fund	1,00,000 0 0
IV.—Carried forward to Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year	5,37,045 10 3
	Rs. 20,37,045 10 3

In the month of January the Directors appointed Mr. H. T. Hyde, Administrator-General of Bengal, to the seat on the Board vacant since the death of the late Mr. L. P. D. Brongton.

At the annual general meeting to be held in August, Mr. W. A. Backler and Mr. C. E. Smyth retire from office as Directors, but are eligible for re-election. The present Auditors are Mr. M. Meugens and Mr. J. H. Lewes. C. A. Mr. Meugens offers himself for re-election instead and Mr. A. S. Lovelock, of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, offers himself for election instead of Mr. Lewes.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DICKSON—July 25, at Monteith's Road, Egmore, the wife o William Dickson, of a daughter.

WADDINGTON—July 22, at "Florican" Bungalow, Calicut the wife of H Waddington, Wynaad, of a daughter.

DEATH.

O'BRIAN—July 1, at Cawnpore, of heat apoplexy, Alfred Patrick O'Brian, aged 56 years and 10 months.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water. 5-38 m. 5-20a. Low water, 11-18m.

FOOTBALL.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. H. M. S. Magdala B. V. A. vs. R. A.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m. to-day.

THE DADABHOY NOWROJI POOR BOYS SEMINARY. The Committee of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses gratefully acknowledges a donation of Rs. 50 from his Excellency the Governor for the Dadabhoy Nowroji Poor Boys Seminary.

THEFT OF A CYCLE.—Mr. Dhunjishaw Muncherji Wadia has complained to the police that a cycle valued at Rs. 350 was stolen from the passage of a house on Hornby Road between 6 and 7 o'clock on Sunday evening.

PROPERTY OF THE RAJA OF JHALAWAD.—The Bombay Police, acting on information, arrested at Null Bazaar on Saturday, one Jamal Acha, a labourer, in connection with the theft of a box of ornaments of the value of Rs. 10 000, alleged to have been committed about nine months ago at Dhunderwar. The box is said to have been the property of Raja Ujjit Singh of Jhalawad. A telegram has been despatched to the up-country authorities.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play by kind permission of Major Walton and Officers the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day. (Weather permitting):—

March	Coronation	Ischaikowsky.
Overture	Masaniello	Auber
Valse	Rose	Margis
Selection	Romeo et Guilietta	Gounod
Galop	Narren	Gung'l

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ACCIDENT TO A POLICE RAMOSEE.—Baboo Narayen, aged forty, a Police Ramosee employed in C. Division, and residing at Grant Road, was on Saturday evening returning home when he was knocked down by a hack victoria driven by one Abdool Kurrim Abdoola and coming from the opposite direction. The ramosee in the fall sustained a wound one inch long on the right side of the head, and one of the wheels of the victoria passed over his right shoulder. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment. The police subsequently made inquiries and ascertained that no blame could be attached to the driver who made every endeavour to avert the accident.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per transport s. s. Englishman via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. on the 2nd August.—Mails for Ceylon, Strait Settlements, China, Japan, per extra s. s. Nippon will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-day.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission Messageris Maritimne's s. s. Ernest Simons will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 9 a. m., on Thursday, the 31st instant. Letters, &c., for Aden, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar ports will also be despatched by this steamer.

DISPUTED CLAIM TO BALES OF COTTON.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar gave judgment in the suit brought by Madanjee Nanjee against Damjee Kessowjee and others Mr. Davar and Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, instructed by Messrs Tyebjee, Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, represented the defendants.

The plaintiff asked for a declaration that he was the absolute owner of the 293 bales of cotton and the sale proceeds thereof, the subject-matter of the suit; that the defendants be ordered forthwith to raise the attachment levied against the bales, etc. Plaintiff said that, on the 28th May 1901, he purchased from Messrs. P. Chistal and Co. 293 bales of cotton for Rs. 17,752-0-5, and paid them on the same day Rs. 4,000 on account of the value of the bales. Plaintiff entrusted the bales to Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. for sale on his account, and they sold the bales in different lots. By a warrant of attachment before judgment issued at the instance of the defendants in suit No. 296 in which they were plaintiffs and Nemchand Sejpal and others were defendants the present defendants caused the 293 bales of cotton in the possession of Messrs. Chrystal and Co., to be attached. The defendants on the other hand, said that, from November 1900, they acted as commission agents of Nemchand Sejpal and others, who traded in Bombay and Verawal under the name of Sejpal Raichand and also under the name of Venmali Nemchand. In July 1901, the present defendants obtained a decree in the High Court against the two firms, who were ordered to pay these defendants the sum of Rs. 11,212-6-8 with interest and costs. These defendants charged that the plaintiff entered into the purchase alleged by him, as the nominee of the two firms, fraudulently and in collusion with the members thereof, to prevent these defendants from recovering the monies due to them from the said firms out of the 293 bales on the sale proceeds thereof. These defendants denied that the plaintiff was at any time the legal owner of the bales of cotton or had any interest therein, and affirmed that the bales were the property of the two firms, their debtors, and that they were perfectly justified in attaching them as they had done.

His Lordship, on a review of the evidence, and taking into consideration the arguments of counsel, held that the plaintiff had failed in proving his case. His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs, including costs of and incidental to the judge's summons of 12th July 1901 in suit No 296 of 1901 and the order made thereon.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	4	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	3
Total	4	5	91
Total plague deaths to date	119,444	99,079	
Same date last year	8	13	104

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A MOULVI.

DISTURBING A RELIGIOUS ASSEMBLY

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. H. Dastur investigated the case in which Moulvi Hedayat Russool charged Moulvi Abdool Waheb Bikhan, Kazi Ismail Porbundri, Hakim Sherajuddin and Amzad Beg with defamation and with disturbing a religious assembly. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, with Messrs. Welinker and Ashburry, pleaders, prosecuted, while Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended the first and third accused, Mr. H. S. Khalil, barrister-at-law, defended the second and Mr. Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, the fourth accused.

The complainant in his information stated that he was a moulvi and a religious preacher in northern India. He came to Bombay off and on to preach. On the 20th June last, after midday prayers at the Mosque of Ismail Habib in Memon Moholla were over, he went up the pulpit to preach. He slowly began to say something when according to the practice those who did not desire to hear the preaching began to leave the mosque, among them being the four accused. The complainant continued preaching. Shortly after there was good deal of noise outside in the court-yard of the mosque and he was informed of what occurred as under:—The first accused had passed the door of the mosque when the three other accused caught hold of him and brought him back to the compound of the mosque. They made him stand as if he wanted to preach. They then made insulting and defamatory remarks against the complainant and also instigated the first accused to do the same. Amongst various defamatory remarks, addressed to the assembly by the second accused; was that Moulvi Hedayat Russool had been prohibited from preaching by the Government. The object of the accused in saying this was to frighten the people. This, it was alleged, disgraced the complainant in the eyes of his co-religionists. The third accused it was stated, asked the people, why they did not turn out from the pulpit the man who was "a man of no religion." The fourth accused said "look at his 'Jerry,' 'dupeta' (gold embroidered turban), He is doing 'haram', he is a 'Kaffir'. Pull him off the pulpit. This ungodly man, who is incapable of preaching should be stopped at once". The first accused at the top of his voice said "such an irreligious man and a man who leads people to bad path, should not be allowed to defile the pulpit. This man who is preaching is a traitor and a follower of no religion. People should save themselves from listening to his preaching. Those who would listen would become be-iman' (unfaithful.)"

The conduct of the accused, the complainant alleged, created a sensation amongst the people and had not the "Mutavali", (keeper) and others interfered and turned the accused out of the mosque, there would have been a row and a disturbance. The accused were given an opportunity to apologize, but they had failed to do so.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin said that some time ago he had filed a complaint against an officer of the Government. After that case was dismissed complainant left Bombay and went to Northern India. He was invited by people from time to time to preach during the Mohorum period. Similary this year he was called by certain gentlemen to preach. Immediately after his arrival here, his persecution commenced. Ultimately wherever he went to preach, certain people went there and created disturbances and he was teased in various ways. The first accused also came to Bombay from up-country and stopped at Ripon Road for two or three months. Subsequently he went to reside elsewhere. On the day in question he went to the mosque along with others. It was a rule that no sooner the afternoon prayers were over in the mosque the person going to preach on the day should get into the pulpit and those who did not want to hear him went away.

Here counsel narrated the circumstances in which the cause of offence was given and which has been set forth at length in the foregoing information.

Examined by Mr. Kazi complainant bore out the above facts.

Four other witnesses were then examined who gave corroborative evidence.

The case stands adjourned.

CRICKET.

R. I. L. I. (INDO-PORTUGUESE) vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

THESE teams met on Sunday on the ground of the Islam Gymkhana. The Islamites who took first service of the wickets put together a total of 50 runs. The R. I. L. I. did not fare well at the start, but thanks to the useful scores made by Messrs. P. Fonseca, F. D'Mello and J. D'Costa, the match was eventually won by 13 runs. Mr. Aban for the Gymkhana and Messrs. Pinto and Collasco for the R. I. L. I. did good service with the leather. Scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ali R Mirza, c Fonseca b Collasco	7
Abba, b Pinto	3
Pir Mahomed, c S D'Silva, b Pino	1
S C Tyabji, c D'Costa, b Pinto	13
Aban, b Collasco	6
M Siddick, b Collaso	0
Ali Shah, b Pinto	3
S C Barodawalla, b Pinto	0
Fida Hussain, b Collasco	5
Cumruddin, c and b Collasco	1
Mahomed Arabi not out	9
Extras	2
Total	50

R. I. L. I.

F D'Mello, b Aban	10
Ribeiro, c and b Aban	2
P Fonseca, b Tyabji	26
J Collasco, c P Mahomed, b Aban	0
V Braganza, b Aban	0
A D'Silva, c and b Abba	8
S D'Silva, c and b Aban	6
J D'Costa, c Ismail, b Aban	10
J J Pinto, b Tyabji	1
C Fernandez, b Aban	0
C I Pinto, not out	0
Total	63

PATHARE PRABHU vs. ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

Played on the Esplanade, on Saturday. Scores.—

PATHARE PRABHU C. C.

J Kothare, b Patil	15
A Talpade, b Patil	0
A Kothare, (captain,) run out	12
Kirtiker, c Mondhaker, b Achariya	21
B Talpade, b Patil	0
Pradhan, c Ranjit, b Nayak	9
Dhanaraman, b Patil	10
Trilogeker, b Naik	19
K Kothare, b Telang	10
M Kothare c Telang, b Patil	3
B Kothare, not out	7
Extras	10
Total	116

A. E. S. HIGH SCHOOL.

Naik, c Kothare A, b Kothare J	21
Kabadi, b Kirtiker	0
Patil, b Kothare J	1
Achariya, b Kirtiker	1
Nerulker, st out, b Kothare J	3
Lemoy, run out	0
Mondhaker, not out	7
Palno, c and b Kothare J	1
Ranjit, b Kirtiker	1
Rao, b Kirtiker	0
Chandari b Kothare J	1
Extras	3
Total	38

THE DAIWADNYA C. C. vs. POPUT WADI CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the former by 69 runs. Score:—

POPUT WADI C. C.

B M Rane, b Kshirsagar	0
W B Kirtikar, b Kshirsagar	18
K V Desai, b Chambare	4
C S Trilokya, b Pitale	25
G S Vijayker, St out	0
G A Jayker, run out	2
G D Rane, c Chambare, b Dhotre	4
G S Trilokyaker, b Dhotre	1
W B Rane, not out	0
N V Ajinkuya b Dhotre	0
G B Rane, stumped	1
Extras	3
Total	58

DAIWADNYA C. C.

W B Aryamane, b Kirtiker	2
D S Donvalker, c Jayaker	10
Y B Diyaker, b Jayaker	2
D M Pitale, c Jayaker	47
V M Chambare, b Jayaker	8
W B Mirker, b Kirtiker	5
G N Kshiresager b Kirtiker	7
S S Powle, run out	11
S S Chachad, run out	10
V S Dhotre, not out	5
W S Devrukher, b Jayaker	2
Extras	18
	127

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 27.

Monday.—The storm from the Bay has advanced very slowly in a northwesterty direction and has partly filled up. The only heavy rain it has given is 4 inches; Benares, Allahabad, Sutna, Nowgong, Ranchi, and Hazaribagh one inch. Moderate rain has fallen on the Burma Coast. Showers have fallen on the West Himalayas and sub-Himalayas. Roorkee, Umballa and Ludhiana have received one inch. Only light showers have fallen on the West Coast. The storm in Bengal is now diffused the disturbance covering a large area and rain will probably be general over north-east India. The temperature has fallen again in the Punjab and was below normal over the whole province especially to the central districts. It was also below normal in the east of the United Provinces. It was in considerable to large excess in Lower Sind and Gujarat

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The s.s. Imaum, Captain S. C. Pemberthy which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Cardiff, reports having experienced during the voyage from longitude 57 to 60 east strong S. S. W and S. W. Winds with a high sea, thence fresh to moderate S. W. S. and W. S. W. winds with a moderate sea. The s. s. Wartburg, Captain G. Kenneweg, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp, reports having experienced strong south-west monsoon with a very heavy sea during the voyage.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum and Company have received the following reports:—

BASIN, JULY 26.

The weather still continues densely clouded and showery. Fifteen cents of light rain have fallen today. The crops are growing nicely, but would be benefitted by a little sunshine.

KAJ-GAUM JULY, 27.

Weather is cloudy but no rain during last four days.

BARSI, JULY 27.

The weather continues cloudy but no rain. The cotton-plants in the Districts look fresh and healthy and are flowishing favourably but more rain is wanted generally. Reports are favourable so far. The scarcity of drinking water is seriously felt all over the district. Cultivators are anxiously looking for a heavy downpour.

AMRAOTI, JULY 27.

Yesterday's rainfall 10 cents. The weather is slightly cloudy with sunshine.

Malkapore 27th July,—Rainfall 21 Cents Weather is cloudy and unsettled.

Jubbulpore, 28th July.—Weather cloudy but no rain.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS

28TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally.

Hissar.—Rain much needed generally. Cotton healthy. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. Seasonable. Rain much needed generally. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Cawnpore.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Break needed generally.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton larger area sown this year.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress,

Dhulia—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Often cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Dholera.—Bright no sign of rain.

Bhwnagar.—Cloudy but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Sholapur.—Rain much needed generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Hubli—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable. Sowing fairly progressed.

Bellary.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Byculla Cts.	Espl'ade In.	Espl'ade Cts.	Fort In.	Fort Cs.	Colaba In.	Colaba Cts
Previously registered	19	61	26	38	23	96	21	00
Monday, 28th July	00	05	00	10	00	02	00	00
Total	19	66	26	48	23	98	24	06
Total fall to July 28th 1901	63	54	57	84	61	62	54	78
Total fall to July 28th 1900	31	29	32	70	32	03	24	31

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	21	89
July 27th, from 6 a.m. to 6 am	0	32
July 28th, do. do.	0	08
Total	22	29

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 28TH OF JULY, 1902.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·458	Calm	6	86·4	77·9	87	0·11	3·51	—3·92
Sirsa	29·493	NW	10	94·3	76·1	78	0·13	2·49	—3·08
Delhi	29·471	SSE	5	85·2	78·5	83	...	16·52	+5·38
Agra	29·458	SE	4	98,0	81·4	81	...	10·30	—2·11
Cawnpore	29·463	NE	5	88·8	75·1	87	...	5·51	—8·68
Allahabad	29·43	NNW	9	83·1	75·3	98	1·04	11·72	—0·11
Jhansi	29·477	NW	3	93·2	75·7	85	..	13 93	—2·93
Jacobabad	29·389	ESE	7	101·0	91·0	56	...	0·27	—0·98
Karachi	29·455	WSW	13	92·1	81·2	79	...	3·29	—0 74
Jeypore	29·471	WSW	3	94 7	78·6	63	...	5·11	—5·22
Ajmere	29·492	W	7	91·4	79·6	72	..	4·86	—4·18
Deesa	29·509	SSW	25	97·6	80·6	71	...	1·09	—10·31
Ahmedabad	29·532	SW	7	93·2	82·1	69	...	3·57	—14 81
Bhuj	29·467	SW	21	91·3	79·9	72	...	1·83	—7·21
Jamnagar	29·516	SSW	24	97·1	80·7	72	..	1·42	—13·20
Dwarka	29·510	WSW	25	80·9	81·3	81	...	88·1	...
Rajkot	29·531	SW	22	94·9	77·6	85	...	0 93	—7·46
Bhownagar Para	29·562	SW	16	86·6	79·3	66	..	4·16	—4·93
Veraval	29·570	WSW	35	84·5	80·8	86	...	7·56	—4·24
Neemuch	29·516	W	18	90·5	76·0	78	...	8·11	—4·92
Indore	29·547	NW	12	85·3	74·1	79	...	11·55	—2·15
Saugor	29·509	W	9	86·4	75·1	79	...	15·40	—7 07
Jubulpore	29·473	SW	7	87·9	76·6	86	...	17·48	—10·18
Hoshangabad	29·552	SW	5	87·7	76·2	87	0·05	10·15	—11·84
Khandwa	29·545	W	12	87·2	75·6	74	0·02	17· 5	+3·12
Raipur	29·478	SW	14	82·8	73·4	85	...	8·08	—15·30
Nagpur	29·525	N	6	88·7	77·1	80	0·02	11·22	—10·69
Amraoti	29·567	WSW	13	86·1	74·5	80	0·06	13·41	—2·48
Akola	29·577	W	9	89·5	74·3	82	...	11·8	—3·08
Surat	29·577	S	15	89·1	80·1	81	...	26·91	×0·86
Malegaon	29·581	WNW	14	89·9	74·1	70	0·52	8·44	—0·66
Bombay	29·640	WNW	14	85·9	81·1	83	..	24·06	—20·11
Poona	29·623	WSW	21	83·6	71·9	78	0·06	10·11	+0·35
Ahmednagar	29·646	W	17	80·8	72·4	78	...	6·12	—1·66
Aurangabad	29·629	W	19	84·8	70·2	93	0·05	6·83	—
Sholapur	29·647	SW	20	90·2	73·0	89	0·04	5·41	—2·78
Ratnagiri	29·693	SW	10	83·4	78·5	87	0·05	52·46	—11·00
Bijapur	29·682	72·6	87	78	79·1	89	0·05	5·00	—0·42
Belgaum	29·682	WSW	24	75·3	66·8	97	0·26	23·79	+1·33
Goa	29·715	W	16	84·0	77·4	85	0·08	80·95	+28·04
Kerwar	29·728	SW	9	82·2	78·0	78	0·20	94·18	+23·23
Mangalore	29·748	WNW	4	83·4	75·4	88	0·09	78·20	+18·62
Calicut	29·767	WSW	10	84·7	76·5	86	0·44	56·57	—5·74
Cochin	29·804	WNW	...	85.8	76·6	84	0·48	55·12	+6·47
Bangalore	29·740	WSW	17	86·8	66·8	78	..	3·14	—3·58
Secunderabad	29·646	WSW	17	90·1	73·5	75	...	2·12	—9·07
Masulipatam	29·600	WNN	15	94·6	80·6	75	...	7·43	—2·59
Bellary	29·682	W	10	87·5	73·7	70	..	4·82	×1·48
Cuddapah	29·656	NW	G	100·7	82·9	5.	..	6 77	+0·12
Madras	29·665	W	8	160·5	78·0	64	0 05	4·11	—1·65
Coimbatore	29·766	SW	9	85·9	72·6	91	...	6·60	+2·79
Trichinopoly	29·721	Calm	6	101·1	78·8	54	..	2·63	+0·03
Negapatam	29·692	SW	9	98·2	79·0	65	..	2 21	—0·95
Colombo	29·833	SSW	8	88·0	79 0	91	...	15·67	12·8
Aden	—	—	...	—	...	—	...	..	...

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·05 (23·69); G. T. H. = 0·10 (25·38); St. G. H=0·08 (21·06); C. P. =0·03 (21·96).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk to rapid rise at Delhi, Agra, Jacobabad and Karachi, the pressure changes have been small. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are north-easerly to south-easterly at Delhi Agra and Cawpore and south-westerly to north-westerly elswhere. The force has been strong in Guzerat, Central India, the Bombay Presidency and at Bangalore and Secunderabad, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 9° in excess of normal at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Rajkot, and 13° in defect at Lahore. The minimum is 8° in excess at Jacobabad. The maximum temperature varied from 101° at Jacobabad, Cuddapah, and Trichinopoly to 75° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 91° at Jacobabad to 67° at Bangalore.

The sky continues cloudy in all district.

Rain has fallen over a small area and has been local in character, the importent falls recorded being (104°) at Allahabad and about half an inch at Calicu and Cochin.

The isobars indicate that a small depression lies to the eastwards of Raipur and weather is in a slightly unsettled condition in the eastern districts of the Central and United Provinces, where local showers are likely. Dry westerly winds are blowing along the Wease Coast and the monsoon current is rather weak there. Hence light to moderate showers are likely along the coast from Cochin to Bombay and local showers at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency.

The weekly telegrams from the trades region show a rise of pressure. Winds were light to moderate in force and variable in direction at Mauritius light to moderate and southerly at Zanzibar and were strong from the south-east at the Seychelles. Rain amounting to 2·50" fell at Zanzibar, but none at the two other stations.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 29.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

70-01—Bhaishunker and K—Madan Gopan, &c vs The Hindu Biscuit Co—Thakurdas and Co.

94-01—D D Romer—Gianba Sunkrojee Barne vs Ramjee Esujee—Smetham B and N.

277,97—Payne G S and M—Peeroo Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—Matubhai J and M

266,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canji and others vs Veerjee Canjee—For postponemont

267,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Girdhurdas Cooverjee—For postponement

268,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Morarjee Cooverjee

162,01—In person a pauper—Lohar Shiva Runchord vs Bora Abdulhoosen Nuzerally—In person

724,00—Dikshit and D—Bai Sarswatibai vs Dossabhoy Cooverjee Doctor and another—Pestonjee R and K

469,01—Chitnis and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Canjee Hirjee and another—Little and Co—For postponement

97,00—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomer Jamal and others vs Meya Mahomed Janmahomed and another

113,01—Dikshit and D—Jugjiwan Raisy vs Arsey Devat and another—Mulla and M—Captain and V

109,00—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomar Jamal and others vs Hajee Janmahomed and others—Fryniji and D

371,01—Mirza and M for pauper—Bhugwandeen Ramdeen vs Bhicia Mahodoo Cudum

513,01—Malvi H and M—Bhimraj Luchminarayen and others vs Damjee Hirjee—Matubhai J and M

351,01—Nanu and B—Bai Navazbai vs Dorabjee Eduljee Mody—Ardeshir H D and Co

111-02—K B Mehta—Ramjee Ballajee and others vs Chaturbhuj Morarjee—Jehangir and S.

112-02—Bicknell M and M—Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Parekh and another vs Merwanjee H Modi—Crawford B and Co.

661-01—Craigie L and O—Moreshwar Bapu alias Gajanand Wasudeo vs Gungaram Bapooba Rele—Bhaishunker and K.

130-02—Little and Co—Chuturbhooj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

532-01—Little and Co—Jairam Narayen and others vs Kessawjee Dewjee and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

616-01—In person a pauper—Rustomjee Bejonjee vs Pestonjee Manekjee Metha and others

641-01—Craigie L and O—The Chartered Bank of India A and C vs Datoobhoy Jaitha—Ardashir H D and Co.

158-01—Mulla and M—Abdvi Kayam Sharafalli vs Abnool Hoossein Essofalli and others—Matvbhai J and M and Smetham B and N

613-01—R P Mehta—Bai Vajeerboo widow vs Abdool Hoossein Tajbhoy—M R Vakil

502-01—Little and Co—Moolchand Hemraj and others vs Lalchand Chellaram and others—Matubhai J and M

461-01—Payne G S and M—Jebanand Ramnand and others vs Dayabhoy Tapidrs—Chitnis M and M

1-02—Smetham B and N—Jamasjee Ruttonjee Mistry vs Ebrahimbhai Hassumbhai and others—Matubhai J and M.

699-01—Bicknell M and M—Merwanjee Jamshedjee Hakim vs Moroba Ramchunder Poy and others—In person.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

35-02—Mirza and M—L Mungawir vs J Mungawir—Sorabjee and J—Part heard.

840-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail &c—Unwala and P—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

47-02—Smetham B and N—Harilal Jugonnath vs Merwanjee Nusservanjee—Wadia and G.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

160-01—Craigie L and O The Acting Advocate-General vs Janardhan Balkrishna Craigie L and O.

Long Causes.

602-99—Tyabjee D and Co Bhagabai widow and another vs Ramji Govinji Unwalla and P.

521-00—Captain and V Mahomed Cassum Curtey vs Shamsoodin Pathan Ardeshir H D and Co.

789-01—Bhaishanker K and G Kawasjee Bomonjee Baman Behram vs Oosman Jamal Vyani and another Edgelow G and W; and A H D and Co.

590-01—Tyabjee D and Co Nemchund Maneckchund vs Dowjee Kessowjee and othrrs Bicknell M and M

Testamentary Suits for hearing and final disposal.

26-01—Ardesoir H D and Co Salaymahomed Allarakhia and others vs Ahmedbhoy Hibibhoy Mulla and M.

3-02—Muljee C and V Gangjee Ukerda vs Bai Jethbai widow Wadia and G.

35-02—Mansuklal D and J Jeewraj Dewji vs Madhowdas Goculdas Paste Little and Co For posponements.

39-02—Little and Co Jugmohandas Vurjeewandas vs Joothabhoy Raghowji Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

750-01—Crawford B and Co—Hargowandas Jugjiwandas vs Aupurnabai and others R P Mehta.

98-02—Khundrao and S Jetha Narsey and another vs Kastoor Tricum and others—K B Metha and Madhowjee V.

619-01—Tyabjee and Co—Hurirai S Bakshi vs Mia Mahomed Hajee Chotani and others—Wadia and G, Ferreira and D, and Dikshit and D.

521-01—H Dayabhai—Munhordas Sanderjee vs Goculdas Luchmondas—Mansuklal D and J.

671-00—Bhaishanker K and G—Vallubhdas Sewjee and another vs Ludhoo Premjee and others—Madhowjee V.

160-02—Jehangir and S—Rustomjee Dadabhoy Karanjia and others vs Kallibai widow and others—Bicknell M and M.

161-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Purshotum alias Kabal Maneckal vs Bai Itcha widow and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

168-02—In person a pauper—Merwanjee Edaljee Bamboat vs Framjee Edaljee Bamboat—In person.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Head-Quarters, Poona, 25th July 1902.

With the approval of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India, the Lieut-Genl Commanding the Forces, is pleased to make the following appointment:—7th Bombay Pioneers—Lieut J Sterndale-Bennett, 4th Battn, Worcestershire Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be offg Double Coy Officer, dated 3rd July 1902.

The Lieut-Genl Commanding the Forces, Bombay, is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Bombay Light Cavalry—Lieut M H Anderson, Sqdn Officer, to be Qr-Mr, with effect from the 1st April 1902.

5th Bombay Cavalry—Lieut C R H P London, Sqdn Officer, to be Qr-Mr, with effect from the 1st April 1902.

7th Bombay Lancers—Lieut S M Bruce, Sqdn Officer, to be Qr-Mr, with effect from the 1st April 1902.

3rd Bombay L I—Capt G C F Sartorius (4th Double Coy Comdr), 3rd Double Coy Comdr, pro tem, 19th Bo Infy, is transferred as 2nd Double Coy Comdr, vice Major M W Baugh, transferred to the 5th Bo L I, dated 6th July 1902.

This cancels that part of Bombay Command Order No 369, dated 20th June 1902, relating to the transfer of Capt G C F Sartorius to the 22nd Bo Infy.

Capt H Ross, Double Coy Officer, 13th Bo Infy, is transferred as 4th Double Co Comdr, to fill an existing vacancy, dated 6th July, 1902.

14th Bombay Infantry—The following officers are attached as offig Double Com Officers, as a temporary measure, to complete the peace strength of the regiment on proceeding to China:—Lieut S P Musson, offig Double Coy Officer, attached 13th Bo Infy; Lieut D S Graham, Double Coy officer, 28th Bo Pioneers; and Lieut P Ashfield, Double Coy Officer, 7th Bo Pioneers.

Staff Corps Supernumerary Officers—The undermentioned officers, posted to the Bombay Command, will on arrival in India, be attached as Supernumeraries to the Battalions specified, with a view to qualifying for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieut R C G Pollock, Worcestershire Regt, to the 1st Battn Cheshire Regt.

Royal Artillery—The following appointment and posting have been ordered:—Capt H J W Farrell, from 75th Battery, R F A, to 75th Battery, R F A; on promotion to Major; and Lieut A D Harrison, from 68th Battery, R. F. A. to "K" Battery, R H A.

Under instructions from the War Office, Bombay Command Order No 336 of 1902, directing Major L S Shadwell, Suffolk Regt, to proceed to South Africa and join the 1st Battn on absorption, is hereby cancelled.

Under instructions from the War Office, Capt W H N Glossop, 2nd Battn Suffolk Regt, is directed to proceed to South Africa and join the 1st Batt to which he has transferred; travelling at the public expense.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Whole sale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Gisela, 2,640 tons Captain A Calabrese, will sail to-day, for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Nippon, 3,998 tons Captain G Klausberger, will sail to-day, for China and Japan, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Putiala, 1929 tons, Captain R Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban 25th June, with a general cargo and 45 deck passengers.

THE Japan Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer Kagoshima Maru, 2,731 tons, Captain K Kori, will sail yesterday, for China and Japan, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 26th July, with a general cargo, and Miss Mullen, Miss Berch, and three deck passengers.

THE steamer Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain S C Penbirthy, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Cardiff, 3rd July, brought a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Hansa Line steamer Wartburg, 3609 tons, Captain G. Kinneweg, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg, 21st June, via Antwerp, brought a general cargo and 700 cases of explosives and 5 passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

* H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N.	Turret Ship
H M S Pomone	Comdr H Jones, R N.	Cruiser
H M S Cossack	Comdr M G Cartwright, R N.	Cruiser
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N.	
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N.	
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N.	
* 4 Torpedo Boats		
R I M S Canning	Comdr R W W Gordon	In. Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming R N.	Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Gibson	Indian Marine
Margaritta	Capt Baddeley	Madras Pearl Fishery

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia	Turret-ship
Tenasserim	Receiving Hulk

* Indian Defence Ships

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 28.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Chindwara	1402	McLean			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Kt Commander	2731	Durant			T M & Co
Henzada	1340	Abbott			M M & Co
Nevasa	1945	Whitehead			M M & Co
Upada	3382	Jacobs	Calcutta	21-7	M M & Co
Union	830	Tarbjornsen			R S & Co
Sirsa	1675	Tyrrell			M M & Co
Secundra	1674	Drewing			M M & Co
H Bolckow	639				B & P S N Co
Kt Bachelor	4042	Pain			T M & Co
Islanda	3260	Anderson			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Mylcrist			B & P S N Co
Nizam	2041	Thomson			T. Morrison & Co
Kerbella	1458	Grey			M M & Co
Sirdhana	2074	Addenbrooke			Do
Nankin	2557	Benton			P & O Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Aarvak	555	Faye			C Narayendas
Imaum	2705	Penberthy			K N & Co
Putiala	1929	Phillips			M M & Co
Dwarka	759	Rothwell			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Putiala s	Phillips	Durban, June 25
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, July 26

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Kagoshima Maru s	Kori	China, &c

THE following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Gisela, Calabrese, for Trieste.
„ Nippon, Klausberger, for Japan.

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Putiala, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Kilwa, for Persian Gulf.
„ Cromwell, for Hull, Havre, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ 26th

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Rewa left here this morning.

LONDON 26th

The Bombay Mails of the 12th instant arrived at Brindisi today.

The Florio Rubattino Company's Steamer Capri from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 28 inst.

The Austrain Lloyd's SS Silesia, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the afternoon of the 27th inst, and may be expected here on or about the 5th August.

The same Coy's ss Maria Valerie, from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay on the 28th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's ss Marquis Baoquehem from Bombay, arrived at Aden on morning of the the 28th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., s. s. Ernest Simons left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday, 27th instant, at 8 a. m., and she is expected here on Wednesday 30th instant early morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—211 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 1 bale wool, R Dossa and Co; 70 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 81 cwt buffalo pickers old, J Rehimtoola; 67 cwt condiments and 10 cwt curry powder, Merwanjee Pconjiajee and Sons; 2,062 cwt cottonseed, G Madowjee; 100 bales rags and 400 bales cotton fly and waste, P Heerjee and Co; 95 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 46 bales wool, M Ratansey; 2,040 cwt myrabollams, E Domersey; 37 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales wool, H K M Jiatha.

FOR HULL.

Cromwell s—1,570 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 750 cwt myrabollams, E Domersey; 2,000 cwt myrabollams, Jaitha Hurchund; 5,468 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—4,700 cwt gram, 2,074 cwt castorseed and 2,009 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 950 cwt linseed, John Fachiri; 4,440 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Diego Suarez s—1,992 cwt linseed, N Sundarjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—100 bales cotton, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Parramatta s—50 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 80 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 43 chests opium, R S N Tal ti and Co; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham; 60 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 6 chests opium, Shingtai and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nippon s—175 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 302 bales twist, Talati and Co.

Parramatta s—3 3-4 cwt genda horns and 1 3-4 cwt ivory, M M Essabhoy; 15 cases aventurine stone, N Maneckji; 140 chests opium, C Ebrahim; 25 chests opium, M H E Ellias.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th July, 1902.

1. There will be a Meeting of the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of No. 2 Company, at the Nesbit Lane Headquarters, to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m.
2. There will be a Meeting of the Non-Commissioned Officers of No. 1 Company, at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m.
3. There will be Gun Drill at Nesbit Lane Head-quarters, to-day (Tuesday) and Thursday the 31st instant, at 8-15 p.m.

By Order.
J. W HAWES, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C. COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th July, 1902.

1. Copies of the Annual Report 1901-1902 have been received from the Press and can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 30-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65
Bar Silver	24 7-16

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

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Every article guaranteed made of PURE WOOL.

Genuine and Unadulterated.

No shoddy imitations, no deleterious mixtures palmed off on an unwary public.

ALL DYES FAST AND PERMANENT.

BLANKETS, BROADCLOTHS AND GREAT COATINGS, SERGES, FLANNELS, TWEEDS, TRAVELLING RUGS, PUTTIES SHAWLS.

Hosiery of every description including SWEATERS, etc., etc.
ALL IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Make up your mind what you want and send for priced samples.

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FOR HOT WEATHER WEIR.

BEST QUALITY ENGLISH BALBRIGGAN THREAD. 6 for Rs. 12-8
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Fast Dye, Navy Cashmere Socks, Fine Make, Rs. 9-4 Half Doz.
Fine Thread Dress Socks, Embroidered Fronts, Rs. 2-4 Per Pair
Plain Black Thread Socks, very light Texture and Cool, Rs. 2-0 Per Pair

COOL MERINO SOCKS. Fancy Coloured Merino, very cool and soft make, especially suitable for this season. PRICE Rs. 7-8 Half Dozen.

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NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
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BOMBAY.
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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1902.

INDORE AFFAIRS.

A SERIOUS attempt to improve the administration of the Law is being made in Indore, and the record of the fact is the most striking feature of the newly issued annual report. Many reforms were made by Mr. Piyare Lal, the Chief Justice in the Sadar and Lower Courts, and it is the ambition of Mr. Manak Chand, the Prime Minister, that the courts of Indore shall soon approach the level of British India in efficiency. It appears that in his report on the working of the courts under his jurisdiction the Chief Justice says that he felt some of them might usefully be abolished and the sphere of others be so re-arranged as to divide the work evenly. With this object in view the old Hakrasi Court was abolished, and a Munsiff's Court for the city of Indore was created with jurisdiction to try cases up to a thousand rupees. Under the presidency of Pandit Shri Baksh Sharma, M.A., the court has given eminent satisfaction both as regards quality and quantity of work. Thanedars as judicial officers have now ceased to exist, and wahiwatdars have given way to duly qualified munsiffs. For the present only two Munsiffs' Courts—one at Indore and one at Depalpur—have been established—under this new arrangement—in place of six wahiwatdarships. It is shown that a most notable increase in the work of the Sadar Court has taken place under the rules for the extradition of accused persons granted to and by other States in Central India. Formerly this work was done direct either by the Foreign or the Judicial Secretary; but now every case which reaches the British Resident must go through the Sadar Court. The Chief Justice has come to the conclusion that a strong Bar is a real necessity as an effective check on the Courts, to keep them up to the work, and also as a help to the suitors. Such a Bar, he says, with the exception of one or two men, was simply non-existent when he first joined the Sadar Court. But the Durbar issued a circular instituting the Pleaders' Examination, and laid down certain educational and other qualifications for candidates desiring to join it. Besides the men who qualified at this examination, a number of Barristers and Graduates in Law of Indian Universities have also joined the ranks of legal practitioners in Indore, "and it is hoped in the course of time they may impart a healthy tone to the courts and their precincts".

Many sound reforms are also claimed to have been effected in the Revenue Department by Rai Bahadur Thakur Gajaraj Singh, whose services were lent to the State by the Government of India. The agricultural population is still generally in adversity, owing partly to the prevalence of famine and partly to over assessment. Their resources have been considerably exhausted, and credit impaired. For want of water opium cultivation has given way to other dry crops, and for want of seed and credit gram, jowar, etc., are supplanting wheat from the ordinary course of rotation, facts which lead the new Revenue member of the Holkar's Council to assert that "a liberal revenue policy timed with a turn in the seasons seems the only mode of salvation". It is gratifying therefore to be assured that measures to give effect to the former are being devised. For the latter the State is inclined to trust in a beneficent providence. The financial condition of the State however has considerably improved. The total of ordinary and extraordinary income was over 62 lakhs, and that of ordinary and extraordinary expenditure 55 lakhs. The income would have been some four lakhs better but that the after-effects of famine had not yet fully disappeared, that the land and sayar revenues are below the average collection. Further the State cotton mills were worked at a loss, and forest income was much below the average. But a saving was effected of six and three-quarter lakhs in various directions, which enabled the Minister to carry out the many improvements which are recorded in almost every branch of the Administration. Those works include the completion of the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital, the Joona-Indore bridge, new offices courts and bridges under the head of Public Works, and in other respects such works and reforms extend to assimilate the Administration of the State to that of British territory. The heir to the gadi is being brought up in the way he should go. Captain Forbes is his tutor and guardian, and it is believed that the interests of the future ruler of Indore could not be in better hands. The health of Bala Saheb is not robust, but his education has made satisfactory progress, and being gifted with a fair natural talent for the acquisition of languages, he has made considerable progress with the attainment of both English and Marathi. In general subjects, however, the progress reported is "not up to the level of the Bala Saheb's mental powers", which we presume is the Minister's way of expressing a lack of application.

Certain of the circumstances which led to the appointment of a British Resident at Indore, we may here remark, are recalled by a petition which has been forwarded to his Excellency the Viceroy by the Dowager Maharani, the widow of the late Maharaja Tukoji Rao. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the matters which necessitated interference by the Government of India in the affairs of the Maharaja Holkar's State. But from a period anterior to that occurrence the Dowager Maharani dates a grievance which she claims is similar to certain causes of complaint by other persons in regard to which the British Government felt bound to take remedial action. It must be said that the Dowager's case has received consideration by the British Resident but his finding has not given satisfaction to her Highness, who has therefore submitted a memorial to the Viceroy. Whatever may be the result of this appeal, and there is no doubt that the whole matter will have the most careful consideration from his Excellency, the facts of the case as narrated by her Highness form a very interesting story, and incidentally afford an instructive glimpse into the ways of Native States. Her Highness the Maharani Radha Bai Saheba Holkar is the only surviving Maharani of the late Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar who died in 1886. He had three wives on whom he made settlements, the money being deposited in the State treasury, and interest being allowed at the rate of twelve per cent. When he died, the lady who is now the sole surviving Dowager Maharani had, according to her claim, nearly eight lakhs of rupees standing to her credit in the State treasury. This sum is stated to have been made up partly of savings from her pocket-money, partly of money made over in gift by her husband, and partly of sums lent to her by the State free of interest, a debt which it is claimed she has now discharged. Her Highness drew interest on the whole amount of the deposit from 1881 to 1886, during the reign of the late Maharaja and thereafter until 1889. In the latter year there appear to have been differences between the present ruler of Indore and the Dowager Maharani, and the payment of of the interest was stopped. The reason given for this stoppage was that her Highness had written to an official stating that a certain order given by the Maharaja should not be carried out. Subsequently the whole of the money was declared to belong to the State and was so credited on the ground that the State had given up trade and no interest was obtainable. It is the contention of the Dowager Maharani that this sum of over seven lakhs was absolutely her private property, and as such she claims its restitution. When the case came to be investigated on the Dowager's representations, it was admitted by the Minister of the State that a sum of over two lakhs belonged to her, the balance being held to be State money. The Government of India supported this ruling, and in April last year Colonel Jennings, who was then the Resident at Indore intimated to her Highness that a sum of Rs. 2,19,257 would be invested in Government promissory notes and that the interest of about Rs. 600 a month would be paid to her. The Dowager Maharani protested against this decision and asked to be furnished with the grounds for declaring the balance of five lakhs State money. This information has not yet been given to her. The gifts from her late husband she holds to be incontestably her absolute property. She further contends that it is opposed to the traditions of Native States to make a distinction between the privy purse of the Maharaja and the State funds, while if such a distinction is now to be made, she urges that it should not have a retrospective effect. Her Highness therefore requests that the two lakhs which are acknowledged to be hers should be made over to her entirely along with arrears of interest, instead of the allowance of Rs. 600 a month; and she moreover claims the balance of five lakhs and interest arrears, on the ground that they represent a husband's gifts to his wife. It will be seen that the dispute between her Highness and the State authorities is a very interesting one indeed. The strength of the Dowager Maharani's case does not suffer by any lack of skill and ability in its presentment; and the result of her appeal to the Viceroy against what is described as an act of confiscation will be awaited with lively expectation.

AN APPEAL FOR HINDU CRICKET.

LOCAL cricketers of all communities and lovers of the pastime generally who have watched the great progress made in the game by Hindu players in the Presidency, will be struck by the absence of any match similar to that between the Presidency and the Parsis in which a representative Hindu team could take the field. The advance shown in the game by the Hindus, especially during the last two seasons, has been so marked as to make it a real grievance that their claims to figure in representative cricket have been so long ignored. The committee of the Hindu Gymkhana, we understand, have tried hard to arrange a fixture, which should become an annual one, between teams representative of Hindu and Parsi cricket in the Presidency, but on each occasion that the subject has been brought up, the Parsis have raised all kinds of obstacles. The latter seem to think that because no Bombay Hindu team has earned fame and renown in other cricket centres in India, they are not entitled to meet the Parsis on equal terms. It has been suggested to the committee of the Hindu Gymkhana by the Parsi committee that it will be time enough to think about arranging a representative match after a few Hindu teams have travelled through India and made conquests similar to those of Parsi touring teams. This objection, however, has no merit in it, and the Parsis might just as well seek to impose similar terms on the Presidency. It will not be denied even by the Parsis themselves that the Hindus have fought their way into the front rank of local cricket, and have proved in unmistakable fashion their ability to give the best teams in Bombay and Poona a good game. That a Hindu representative team would be found equal to the task of defeating the full strength of the Parsis, we will not go so far as to assert, but of this much we are certain, that they might give the latter every bit as good a game as the Presidency. During the last few years in the annual matches between the Hindu and Parsi Gymkhanas the former have more than held their own, and in ordinary local club matches between teams of the two communities honours have been fairly even during the same period. Apart from an annual fixture with the Parsis we think it would be a graceful acknowledgment on the part of the Presidency of the recent fine form shown by Hindu cricketers generally if a match were arranged with them on the same lines as those played between the Presidency and Parsis at Bombay and Poona every year. The Hindus have fully earned the right to challenge the supremacy of the Parsis and Presidency, and it would be hardly sporting to deny them the opportunity of showing what they could do in a representative match. There are good Hindu cricketers all over the Presidency, and the selection of a representative team would not by any means be confined to Bombay players. Poona, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Satara and other stations could all furnish likely candidates, and if a careful selection were made of these and the nucleus of the team drawn from Bombay a very fine all-round side would be the result. There are few batsmen in Bombay this year better than Telang, Sukhadia, Bhanda and Pai, while with Bhanda, Talpade, Baloo, Sukhadia, Agasker, Date and a host of others, all bowlers considerably above the average as far as local cricket goes, the strength of the team in that department of the game would leave little for the critics to carp at. The committee of the Hindu Gymkhana are desirous of arranging a match with the Oxford University Authentics next cold weather, and intend approaching the Calcutta Cricket Club Committee, which body will look after the fixtures, on the subject. No more interesting or popular match could be arranged in Bombay, and we trust the committee will have no difficulty in arranging it.

THE EX-BOER LEADERS.

A NEPHEW of General Joubert, in an interview some time ago, gave it as his conviction that a serious danger in front of permanent peace in South Africa, was the probability that the British Government would be induced to place in office young Afrikander, anti-British propagandists, whose loyalty dates from Paardeburg, the crowning mercy that marred the memory of Majuba Hill. Commandants Botha and Delarey seem to have no such fear, and to all appearances are making a most earnest and successful tour in the interests of law and order. Mr. Botha reminded his hearers that South Africa was their father and, and that they would best consult their own interests by striving to make it a happy home. There is no reason why they should not; every reason why they should. And he did well to urge the Dutch settlers to educate the rising generation so that they might take their places among the future rulers of that land. Education among the Dutch in South Africa has been most shamefully neglected in the past. It has been left to take care of itself. But since the British occupation, in all parts of South Africa good provision for elementary education has already been made especially in the colonies of Natal, the Transvaal and the Cape. With the British occupation comes a wise scheme of public elementary education and the number of the rising generation incapable of availing themselves of it will be comparatively small. Mr. Delarey's speech appears to have been much on the lines of Mr. Botha's, but less tactfully expressed. The term Afrikander, now a reproach, can only become an honoured appellation by the means indicated by Mr. Botha—the education of the rising generation and their striving to make South Africa a happy home. We regret his unkindly reference to the National Scouts, who certainly contributed to bring the war to its close. The effect of his words will doubtless be to encourage the persecution and boycotting which showed signs of growing a fortnight ago against the men he dislikes, and whom apparently he would have his fellow-countrymen join him in disliking.

FORTHCOMING LEGISLATION.

THE Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill is likely to prove an exceedingly heavy piece of legislation Mr Justice Rampini and Mr. L. P. Hugh will arrive in Simla in September in connection with its preliminary revision, and it will be referred early in the cold weather session to a select committee, which will submit its report to the Council before the Government of India leave Calcutta. The measure will then be again circulated for public criticism, and will not be passed into law until the following cold weather session, another full year being thus afforded for its discussion, a very necessary arrangement considering the intricacy of the questions involved and their great importance to the community generally. In regard to the Agricultural Banks Bill, it is understood that reports have been submitted by all the local Governments except Bombay, and that the latter will complete its revision of the measure before long. The Hon. Mr. Raleigh, the legal member of the Council, leaves Simla on tour in upper India next Saturday, returning to Simla in the latter part of August, when the Viceroy is to be back from Mysore. The entire Council will thus be reassembled in time for the next Legislative Council meeting, which takes place on the 5th September.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 18th instant, left Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

H. H. Maha Rao Shri Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G. C. I. E., Rao of Cutch, with his Divan, will arrive in Bombay at the Grant Road station, at 6-45 a. m., to-morrow and will stay for a day at Sheth Fajalbhai Jumabhai Lalji's bungalow on Warden Road, Mahaluxmi, and will proceed to Poona on Thursday, the 31st instant, leaving the Victoria Terminus station by the 10-50 a. m. train. His Highness will take up his residence at Poona in his Highness Sir Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan K. C. I. E., new bungalow, the Yerroda Palace, on the Dharan.

THE soldier who recently assaulted Lieutenant Wright at Wellington when returning home from a route march was sentenced by a Court-Martial to two years' imprisonment, which he will undergo in Bangalore.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th July 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 1,299,273 maunds and Rs. 7,648 in the earnings.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapty Valley Railway for the week ending 14th June 1902, was Rs. 16,278, showing an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 5,533; total earnings from 1st January to 14th June 1902, Rs. 4,80,147; being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,75,103.

THE statement of the traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 14th June 1902, was Rs. 4,468; showing an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 782; total earnings from 1st January to 14th June 1902, Rs. 97,249; being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,870.

"INQUIRER" writes to the "Statesman":—The inhabitants of Mawphlang on the Khasi Hills say that they can see mountains now that were not visible before the late earthquake, which so disturbed geographical phenomena in Eastern Bengal. There are only three possible explanations of the above fact: (1) That the hill on which Mawphlang stands was raised by the earthquake to a higher altitude than that at which it previously stood. (2) That it was depressed to a lower altitude by the seismic disturbance. (3) That the hill on which Mawphlang stands remained stationary, but that the hills which became visible after the earthquake were raised. Can any of your readers tell us which is the one that accounts for the phenomenon?

THE MYSTERIOUS KITCHENER.

QUEER CONTRADICTIONS IN THE RECORDS OF LORD KITCHENER'S LIFE

(BY CHARLES MILDMAY.)

"No attempt to describe Lord Kitchener", says the author of a recent biography of the great soldier, "appears to have been pre-eminently successful". To the mere laymar they certainly seem pre-eminently unsuccessful. When one has been brought up in the fond belief that what is in print is true, these biographies bring sheer consternation.

Please remember that I myself lay claim to no special knowledge of Lord Kitchener. If I could get consistent accounts of himself and his family I should be quite satisfied, whether they were true or not. But every new biography of him that is published contains a lot of fresh facts which are quite inconsistent with previous accounts.

For instance, writes Mr. Charles Mildway in the "Daily Express" on June 24, an evening paper published an article on the great General stating that day was his birthday. There seems at first sight nothing improbable in this statement. But unfortunately no man is allowed more than one birthday in the year, and a little while before another paper had said that he was born on June 15, 1850. To decide the question you would naturally refer to the standard books of reference. "Who's Who" says vaguely that Lord Kitchener was born in 1850, and some of the "Peerages" follow this example. Some, however, mention June, and one July as the month of his birth. Two or three years ago the "Sketch" gave his birthday as June 15, and soon afterwards published an article supported by a convincing wealth of detail, in which his birthday was again June 15. It seemed, then, that the only fact of which one could be sure was that he was born in 1850. Yet, on September 17, 1898, "M.A.P." said that Lord Kitchener was born "forty-seven years ago"!

WHERE WAS HE BORN?

To find out where he was born is even more difficult. The "Bijou Biography", and a number of other biographies tell us that he first saw the light at Crotter House, county Kerry. The "Sketch" refers to his baptismal certificate, and gives Gunsborough Villa, Ballybunion, as his birth-place. This statement recurs in many other "lives". An Irish paper, which might be expected to know the right spelling of an Irish name, speaks of Crotta House. And a correspondent of "M.A.P.", who says that he was born close to the Kitcheners' abode, announces that Lord Kitchener was not born at "Crotto" House, but at another house about two miles away. Finally, an American paper is responsible for the statement that he was born in a barrack.

The reason given for his having been born in Ireland is usually that his father's regiment was stationed there. As his father is variously stated to have been colonel of several different regiments at that time this method of accounting for his presence in Ireland might be hard to confute were it not for the fact that Colonel Kitchener had left the army nearly three years before Lord Kitchener was born. At least, that is what the official documents say. And, according to another authority, there is no place near Crotter House where any regiment could have been stationed. The 13th Light Dragoons, the 29th Regiment, and the 9th Foot are some of the regiments of which Colonel Kitchener seems to have been in command simultaneously.

As to his nationality, newspaper controversy has raged long and acrimoniously. The "Daily Chronicle", the "Pall Mall", "M.A.P.", and many others have asserted that he is an Irishman. Admittedly he was born in Ireland, but the truthful if uncomplimentary reply has been made that a cow born in a pig-sty is not necessarily a pig. Some have gone so far as to say that his ancestors were Irish, but this honour Lord Kitchener has disclaimed, and has attended an East Anglian dinner as an East Anglian. The "Bijou Biography" says that his father's family came from Binstead, in Hampshire. The "Times" and other papers say that the family belong to Cossington, in Leicestershire. The most general opinion is in favour of Lakenheath, in Suffolk.

WHAT IS HIS NAME?

His name at any rate is, it might be supposed, a matter easily to be ascertained. Yet for some reason "Who's Who" has put his first Christian name, Horatio, in brackets. And an American paper persistently refers to him as "Ketchener".

There is a clear distinction in one matter between the American and English students of the Kitchener probleme. Genealogies over here unite in saying that Horatio Herbert was the second son. But on the other side Lord Kitchener is nearly always introduced in biographies as the eldest son of Colonel Kitchener.

By the way, it may be mentioned in connection with Lord Kitchener's ancestry that at the time when he visited the City in triumph after the Egyptian campaign, "Truth" dug up a beautiful little story. It was a most interesting coincidence, we read, that exactly a hundred years before an ancestor of Lord Kitchener, Captain E. Berry, had received the same honour on bringing back the news of the battle of Alexandria. The coincidence would have been more interesting if Lord Kitchener had any ancestor named Berry; but no such name occurs in his genealogy. And it was afterwards denied that the news was brought from Alexandria by any-one of that name.

The actual events of Lord Kitchener's life are wrapt in as much mystery as his birth and antecedents. The "Sketch" has told us that he was educated at home—wherever that may have been. Other historians say that his young mind was trained abroad by private tutors from an early age. The "Bijou Biography" says: "It has been stated" that he was at Harrow, but does not add any opinion as to the truth of the story. A weekly society paper, however, went much further, giving stories of his school days and telling what young Kitchener said to Dr. Butler, the head master, and what the head master said to Kitchener. After one's previous experience it is no surprise to read in the "Review of Reviews" that "Lord Kitchener was not a public school boy".

THE UNKNOWN PAST.

Then another story which has had a great vogue tells us that he fought for France as a volunteer in the Franco-German war. "Finding his commission in the Royal Engineers too peaceful", wrote "M.A.P.", "he fought as a volunteer against the Prussians with General Chanzy's army of the Loire". But he did not get his commission in the Engineers until 1871, after recovering from an illness which most chroniclers tell us was contracted in a war balloon in the Franco-German war. The "Daily Chronicle" alleges that he was twice wounded in that war. "The flying bullets found other billets than his breast". ("Bijou Biography".) Does this mean that he was wounded in the leg or the arm?

Audi alteram partem. The "Review of Reviews" asserts that his first fight was in Egypt when he was Governor of Suakim. An evening paper stigmatised the Franco-German story as ridiculous, and Mr. Charles Low, M. A., in the "Queen", while explaining why Kitchener might have fought for France, says that he did not.

After all this could anyone believe that he had fought in the Franco-German war? Yes; Mrs. Kitchener, his mother, did, and told an interviewer that it was quite true.

There are many other things which I should like to find out about Lord Kitchener. But I have not the courage to pursue the quest. I turn with relief to the simplicity of the Homeric question.

A TOURIST agent has just told the following story, which, he says, acquires a peculiar interest by being true. A quiet-looking American entered his office last week and asked him to "fix up a nice cheap tour" through Europe—Paris, Lucerne Florence, Rome, Venice and Vienna, he wished to be included. It was found that at the lowest rates the journey would cost about £25. "Stop right there," said the tourist; "we'll have to drop a place or two. I had calculated to do the show on £10." Now you cannot do a very extensive tour through Europe on £10, and the route was reduced at last to a trip to Lucerne. "Well," said the American, "I can't say you've not disappointed me; but look here, you'll do this. Take a pound off the ticket and gimme guide-books to the places I'm missing and I think it will work out good."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S HEALTH.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE CORONATION.

ARRANGEMENTS PROGRESSING.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The "Standard" states that the King is not yet upon his feet nor is his wound yet healed, and though the prospects of his going through the Coronation ceremony on the 9th August are much more assured, he can only be expected to do so as an invalid.

The decorations along the route to the Abbey are actively progressing, and though they will be less elaborate than they were in June, they will form an effective display.

Admiral Hotham will be in supreme command of the fleet at the Review, which is to take place on the 16th August. The constitution of the fleet will be as far as possible as originally arranged.

STATEMENT BY LORD LISTER.

"A GOOD RECOVERY".

THE EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN VISITORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram dated London, the 27th inst., states :—

It is denied that King has decided to review the Indian troops after the Coronation.

Lord Lister who has been appointed to the Order of Merit, at a banquet given in his honour, denied that it was indiscreet fixing the Coronation so soon. The recovery made by the King has been good and he will be quite strong enough to undergo the necessary fatigue.

Lord George Hamilton in responding for the Treasury made reference to the outcry which has been made against charging the Coronation expenses of the Indian visitors to Indian revenues.

I learn that the Home Government have now decided to make a small grant towards these expenses.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITAIN AND CHINA.

NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY.

OPENING OF TREATY PORTS.

THE ABOLITION OF LIKIN.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The "Times" Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that the negotiations for a Commercial Treaty between Britain and China are practically concluded. The draft of the Treaty has been accepted unconditionally by China.

Great Britain has expressed her willingness to support China in her policy of reform. China opens Kongmun.

The "Times" states that the quid pro quo for the abolition of likin is a surtax which will make the taxation on foreign imports between ten and eleven per cent. ad valorem, according to the present system of valuation.

LORD ROBERTS ON SOLDIERS' TRAINING.

NOT UP-TO-DATE.

CHANGES IN SHOOTING REQUIRED.

LONDON, JULY, 27.

Lord Roberts, speaking at the distribution of prizes at Bisley, said that with regard to the training of soldiers we were not quite up-to-date. He urged that changes should be made in shooting so as to make it more in accordance with modern warfare.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS.

The Demonstrations in Paris yesterday were mainly confined to shouting. Some stones were thrown and blows exchanged, but the huge crowds generally regarded the demonstrations as a holiday pastime.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MEETING AT PAARL.

SPEECHES BY BOTHA AND DELAREY.

"BOERS NOT VANQUISHED".

At a meeting held at Paarl, a Dutch centre in the Cape, Commandant Botha said that the Boers had not been vanquished, that Africa was their fatherland, and they must strive to make it a happy home. They must educate the rising generation so that they might be among the future rulers of the land.

Commandant Delarey said that he respected their British opponents, but not the National Scouts. The name Afrikander, now a term of reproach, would become an honoured appellation.

THE ATTACK ON THE MOSQUITO.

OPERATIONS AT ISMAILIA.

At the request of the Suez Canal Company, Major Ross, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, is going to Ismailia in September to combat the mosquitoes.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 28.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Peninsular with the English Mails of the 18th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 p. m. yesterday, and the steamer Himalaya for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

DISTRICT RIFLE MEETINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 27.

In view of the abandonment of the Bengal and Punjab Rifle Association meeting this year, in consequence of the Delhi Coronation Durbar, the Commander-in-Chief notifies in general orders a suggestion that district and station rifle meetings should be held whenever feasible during the coming cold weather. The Honorary Secretary of the Bengal and Punjab Rifle Association offers bulls-eyes and binoculars at reduced prices for the meetings.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The photo-lithographic section of the Bengal Sappers is added to the units taking part in the Delhi manœuvre.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

It is now settled that after leaving Ootacamund on the 16th August, H. E. the Viceroy will return almost direct to Simla, where he arrives on the 20th August, en route he visits Vellore, Raichur, Agra and Delhi, but makes no stay beyond a few hours.

EXAMPLE OF KIND CONSIDERATION.

An example of kindly consideration so often displayed by Lord Curzon is afforded by the information which has been made known in Simla that no restrictions will be imposed in connection of dress to be worn on the occasion of the Secretariat garden party, which takes place at the Viceregal Lodge after his Excellency's return from Mysore, each guest being invited to appear in whatever appropriate garb, whether European or Native, he may prefer.

A SITE FOR MILITARY OFFICES.

SIMLA, JULY 28.

Enquiries are being made as to a possibility of finding a suitable site for military offices in Bombay, in view to eventual vacation of the rooms now occupied for the purpose in the Town Hall.

H. T. PENTAKOTTA FOR CHINA.

The Transport Pentakotta left Calcutta last Saturday with the 14th Bombay Infantry.

DEATH OF MR. DUNCAN SUTTIE.

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

A Selchar correspondent announces the death, on the 16th instant, from sunstroke, of Mr. Duncan Suttie, partner in the firm of Messrs. John Smeal and Company. He was very popular in the Surma valley and leaves a widow and young child to mourn his loss.

THE AMENDMENT OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

Mr. Justice Rampini on return from leave in September will be placed on special duty in connection with the Civil Procedure Code Bill, and he will be appointed additional member of the Viceroy's Council.

THE TOWER OF SAN STEFANO AT VENICE.

DEMOLITION ORDERED.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" cables :—

Owing to its rickety and dangerous condition, the demolition of the famous tower of San Stefano at Venice has been ordered.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A PRINCE.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

ALLEGATION OF BLACK MAIL.

The Prince Francis Joseph Braganza, who was charged with some others with gross indecency at the police court at Southwark has been committed for trial.

Sir Edward Clarke, K. C., attended at the Southwark Police Court on July 9th, for the purpose of defending Prince Francis Joseph of Brangaza, and fully bore out the statement made in the "Express" of the sensational nature of the defence which he intends to offer to the serious charge preferred.

The Prince is a young Austrian noble, a lieutenant in that country's army, and a member of the Mission which came over to this country for the Coronation.

He is charged with an offence under Section 11, of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, while three others, Henry Chandler (fifteen), Charles Sherman (seventeen), news-vendors, and William Gerry, bookmaker's clerk, are associated with him in the same charge.

The young nobleman, a slight, quiet-looking man, fashionably dressed, was accommodated with a chair by the side of the dock, while the other prisoners occupied the dock itself.

There was quite a little flutter in the court when Sir Edward Clarke made his appearance, it being quite exceptional for so eminent a counsel to take such a prominent part in so early a stage of a case.

When, however, the importance of the principal prisoner is considered, it can easily be understood. It must be remembered that the fees of Sir Edward and his assisting counsel, Mr. C. F. Gill, K. C., and Mr. A. Gill, will total well into £600 or £700.

Sir Edward, it is interesting to note, as well as Mr. C. F. Gill, had left the important divorce case in which they were engaged on opposite sides in the Law Courts, to appear on behalf of the Prince.

On the case being called, Sir Edward at once rose and said that at a later stage he would ask to be allowed to take proceedings on behalf of the Prince against the other prisoners in respect to conspiracy and blackmail.

The Magistrate : I will see how far the evidence justifies that.

Mr. Muskett, for the Commissioner of Police, then outlined the facts as alleged against the prisoner, stating that the offence had taken place in a house in Duke Street, off Stamford Street.

Rooms had been engaged there by Gerry, and Sherman and Chandler had taken up their quarters there a few days before June 24th.

On that day the Prince came to the house with the two youths, and the landlord, having his suspicions aroused by what he heard and saw, gave information to the police, with the result that all four were arrested.

Evidence was then given by the landlord Burbedge, who was severely cross-examined by Sir Edward Clarke, after which the case was again adjourned.

NEW OFFICIAL VOCABULARY.

In a letter to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which along with the Bengal Chamber, objected to the use of the new official vocabulary published by the international bureau, the Director-General of Telegraphs recommends all mercantile firms to meanwhile take advantage of the bureau's circular, issued on September 1896, to enable the bureau to include such words of their codes, which do not appear in vocabulary, in appendices which are being issued in connection therewith.

Mr. Maclean takes opportunity to state that as suggested a revision of the foreign telegram forms is under consideration, and it is anticipated that there will be no difficulty in meeting the wishes of the Chambers of Commerce in this respect.

CALCUTTA FESTIVITIES FUND.

A sum of Rs. 7,035, has already been subscribed towards the Calcutta Festivities fund.

ALTHOUGH the principal Coronation festivities in India will be concentrated at Delhi, Calcutta is not to be left out in the cold. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon propose to signalise the auspicious occasion in the winter capital by giving a fancy dress ball at Government House on Monday evening, January 26th, 1903. This date has not been selected at random : it is the hundreth anniversary of the Great Ball given by Lord Wellesley to celebrate the opening of Government House ; and in order to recall that historic event vividly to memory the idea is that the costumes to be worn next January should be exclusively those which were in ordinary vogue at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century. So carefully will all arrangements be devised, that the scene in its entirety will be a striking reproduction of that upon which our forbears of four generations back gazed admiringly on the night of the 26th January, 1803, and everything possible will be done to preserve the illusion that the clock has been put back exactly one hundred years.

STRANGE STORY OF A DIAMOND.

WHERE IT WAS HIDDEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

Over two years ago, a respectably dressed Goanese, named George Perkins, drove to Messrs. Book and Kelvey, jewellers, and asked to be shown some large diamonds, he selected a stone valued at ten thousand rupees, and taking it to the window on pretence of examining it closely and secretly swallowed it, but pretended he had dropped it to the floor. A vigorous search was made, but no trace of the diamond was found. The police was called, who searched accused without a result. Accused was medically treated for four days, but no trace of the diamond was found. The police ascertained that the accused had obtained the clothes he wore under false pretenses on the same day, and that he was an old jail bird and had acquired a habit of concealing articles in a cavity in his throat. A Rontgen rays photograph was taken and showed the diamond in accused's throat, but the authorities could not obtain possession of it without operation, which was not permissible. Subsequently the police magistrate sentenced accused to two years' imprisonment. On coming out of jail, accused was shadowed. He proceeded to Bombay, and on attempting to dispose of the diamond there, was arrested. The Commissioner of Police here has been advised.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Keeffe charged one Gilbert Harrison with attempting to dispose of a diamond valued at about Rs. 13,000, when knowing the same to be stolen porperty, to a Marwari named Jugalkishore Balkrishna.

Inspector O'Keeffe said that on Saturday at about 4 p.m Jugalkishore gave him certain information and produced a diamond which accused was attempting to dispose of to him. Accused made certain statements to him and he had wired to the Calcutta Police for further inquiry.

Jugalkishore Balkrishna said that accused came to him on Saturday and offered the diamond for sale. Accused told him that he had brought the diamond from Goa. Accused contracted to sell it to him for Rs. 6,100 and made an entry in his witness') receipt book under the signature of G. D' Silva.

Mr. O'Keeffe then applied for a remand.

Accused was asked whether he had any objection to a remand. He said he had, and made a statement to the effect that on the 25th of July, 1900, he stole a diamond from Messrs. Cook and Kelvey, jewellers, at Calcutta. He was then tried for the theft of the diamond and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, but the diamond was not recovered from him. He got his release from the jail on the 17th instant, and then he came down to Bombay. He had sold the diamond to Jugalkishore for Rs. 6,100. He did not tell him where he had got it from. He had suffered punishment for the theft of the diamond already, and he did not see why should he again be prosecuted for the same offence.

His Worship told the accused that it appeared to him that he was under a misapprehension, and remanded the case till 11th August next.

BENGAL CHAMBER COMMERCE.

ADDRESS GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NECESSITY TO INCREASE HIGH COURT STAFF.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Government of India on the necessity for the immediate appointment of a ministerial staff required for the new judge of the Calcutta High Court recently appointed, and also of strengthening the existing staff of the Court, so as to provide some guarantee that arrears will be gradually worked off. They state that at the end of June last, there were over nineteen hundred cases for disposal on the Original Side of the Court of which about nine hundred were ready for hearing. In view of the coming long vacation, which will commence in seven weeks, time, there does not appear to the Committee to be much hope of any real reduction being effected. They state that these stupendous arrears are looked upon as a great scandal, especially in view of the enormous sum credited to the public revenue as a profit derived from administration of justice and the opinion which at present prevails is that the general revenues of the Empire were benefiting at the expense of the efficiency of the courts of justice.

THE REPATRIATION OF THE BOERS.

MADRAS, JULY 28.

Five hundred Boers, including twelve Boer officers, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Kaity under an escort consisting of Lieutenant O'Kelly of the Warwicks and forty men of the Lincolns. Captain Clements, R. A. M. C., was in medical charge. The Boers on arrival were quartered in Fort St. George, and embarked to-day for Durban on board the Golconda. Lieutenant Reiley of the Warwicks went in charge with forty convalescents of the East Yorks as escort. Lieutenant Watson of the East Yorks accompanied them, and Lieutenant Adderley, R. A. M. C., was in medical charge.

THE SUPPOSED MUTINY LEADER.

The man Rab Nath, who is supposed to be Rana Beni Mahdo, will be brought up before the Cantonment Magistrate to-morrow, when he will be further remanded and sent to Fatehpore to be identified in connection with a petition filed by a man in the District Magistrate's court at Lucknow, which state that Rab Nath was his brother and that his birthplace was Fatehpore. The man's age seems to do away with the suspicion that he is Rana Beni Mahdo, and on this score he may be released, but he is a suspicious character nevertheless.

THE MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

VICTORY FOR THE DURHAMS.

MADRAS, JULY 28.

The final in the Madras Hockey Tournament on Saturday evening resulted in a victory for the Durham Light Infantry, who defeated the Madras Cricket Club by 3 goals to 1 after a well contested game.

Mrs. Gilchrist, wife of General Gilchrist, handed over the Cup to the winners. The Chief Justice in congratulating the Durhams, said that for accuracy speed, endurance and combination the Durhams would take a lot beating wherever they played.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE following candidates have passed the commercial examinations of the National Union of Teachers, London, held in April last in the Byramji Jeejibhoy P. C. Institution, Bombay, under the supervision of Mr. P N. Wadia, J. P.

BYRAMJI JEEJIBHOY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE :—Advanced Book-keeping.—1st Class, Khambata P. P., Lal A. C., Mistry F. R., Mistry M. H., Shroff K. R., Vazifdar R. F.—2nd Class, Mahwa D. E., Mistry D. D., Motiwala N. K., Solon K. A., Unwalla B. B., Mistry N. R.

ELEMENTARY BOOK-KEEPING :—1st. Class, Cama N. D., Cooper F. D., Cooper M. S., Dalal F. M., Engineer K. T., Gazdar G. N., Kabrajee P. B., Mehta M. D., Mistry H. M., Patel K. B., Poonegar F. F., Randeria E. B., Sagdivala R. H., Tukina M. S., Wadia P. D., Waghchipia D. M., Workingboxwalla N. M.

2ND CLASS—Dhondi S. R., Javeri R. A., Mody J. P., Tavaria P. N., Vazifdar B. P.

INTERMEDIATE FRENCH—1st Class. Mithaiwala D. F. 2nd Class, Engineer K. T., Javeri R. A., Mehta M. D., Workingboxwalla N. M.

ELEMENTARY FRENCH.—1st Class. Cooper M. S. 2nd Class, Gazdar G. N., Tavaria P. N. Elementary Type writing : Wadia D. P. D.

AIYAR'S NIGHT SCHOOL OF COMMERCE :—Advanced Book keeping.—1st Class, Bijoor R. M., Kampani H. B. 2nd Class, Chonbal K. G., Dandekar M. K. Malabari H. M., Moghe G. R., Nabar R. R., Patel P. S.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION:—Advanced Book keeping.—1st Class, Chanji mistry H. J., Divecha E. N., Ghaswalla D. D., Lilaunwalla D. N. 2nd Class, Dadachanji M. H., Mehta B. M., Mody E. F., Varma B. S. Elementary Book-keeping.—1st Class Parakh N. R., Jeejeebhoy B. F. Intermediate Book-keeping.—2nd Class. Private Candidate: Patel M. G.

The following 10 candidates appeared from Mr. P. C. Lentin's Bombay Commercial Institution, in the National Union of Teacher's Examination (London) in which all passed, 6, with first class honours :—Advanced (1st Class). Chanjimistri H. J., Divecha E. N., Ghaswala D. D., Lilawvala D. N., (2nd Class) Dadachanji M. H., Mehta B. M., Mody E. F., Vurma B. S. Elementary (First Class) Parakh N. R., Jijibhoy B. F.

TO FOUND A MISSIONARY UNION.

SPEECH BY THE LORD BISHOP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 28.

A large gathering of persons interested in missionary work took place this evening, at which the Lord Bishop of Bombay took the chair.

His Lordship gave an address on the missionary work of the church, the object of the meeting being to found a Missionary Union. In the course of his remarks, the Bishop said it was unfortunately the case that a great majority of European Christians take no active or efficient interest in the work of missions at all ; very few even knew what missionary institutes existed in that part, and were altogether ignorant and unconcerned in respect to the work. He felt deeply that this state of things was a great blot on the life and work of the British race in India, no good government, no educational or social beneficence could atone for it. It is difficult to change a sentiment which has been long established, which has dominated minds, a sentiment adverse to the work of missions, running through the European community in this country. His Lordship believed it arose in the first instance in misapprehensions that to press Christianity is contrary to our political obligations.

He has been always at a loss to see why individuals should hesitate in their private capacity to further the influence which they must feel would make for the greatest good of mankind. The Bishop spoke of a letter appearing in Lilly's "India and its Problems", and said it is quite impossible that any Indian would believe Christianity has a strong hold on Europeans in India considering their practical neglect of it, their forsaking of the worship, their shameful desecration in many cases of the Lord's Day. For that reason he thought the first work of the Union ought to be to make strenuous effort to improve the habits of Christians. There was little use attempting aggressive work as long as the practice of Christian society continued to be what it was. What they needed was to make Christianity in India more earnest, more intelligent ; this would be far better than any aggressive missionary propaganda. If they could only succeed in manifesting Christianity as it stood, correcting misrepresentations of it around them, they need feel no anxiety with respect to its ultimate victory in India.

PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Central Rifle Meeting will be held in Poona from the 10th to the 20th November next.

H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH.

H. H. the Rao of Cutch is expected to arrive in Poona on the 31st instant.

ADMINISTRATORS AT VARIANCE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, presiding at the High Court yesterday, disposed of an application on notice in the matter of the estate of the late Nensey Peroo Mahomed. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, appeared for Allimahomed Nensey Peroo Mahomed in support of thenotice ; while Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram, and Madon, appeared for Karim Nensey Peroo Mahomed to argue against it.

The notice called upon the plaintiff Karim Nensey to show cause why the monies received by him from the Collector under the Improvement Trust, belonging to the estate of Nensey Peroo Mahomed, should not be deposited in a bank in the joint name of the administrators, or why a receiver should not be appointed. Mr. Raikes said that the plaintiff Karim and the two defendants were brothers and administrators of their father's estate. certain monies became payable to this estate by the Collector under the Improvement Trust ; and the plaintiff Karim, representing himself as the sole administrator of the estate, received Rs. 18,000, and when the other administrators became aware of it, they demanded that the monies should be deposited in the bank in their joint names.

The Judge : Why should not one administrator receive money on behalf of the others ?

Mr. Raikes : He could, but ought not to withhold the same when demanded by his co-administrators. The account rendered by the plaintiff Karim showed that the had only Rs. 13,030 in hand ; and if that money was not deposited in the joint names of the administrators, it would be lost to his clients.

The Judge to Mr. Davar : Why did your client do that ?

Mr. Davar said the plaintiff was the eldest son the deceased, and was joint administrator of his father's estate. He had incurred expenses in connection with the estate ; and had incurred costs in regard to a suit against the estate ; and as he was responsible to the solicitors for the costs of the suit, he had withheld the money. He had further incurred costs in regard to representing the estate, and had to pay about Rs. 2,000 to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos.

Mr. Raikes said he had no objection to pay all the taxed costs of suits connected with the estate through the receiver to be appointed by the court in the matter.

Mr. Davar said there was a suit pending against the estate, in which the claim was for about three quarters of a lakh of rupees. It was a heavy suit, and unless settled, heavy costs would have to the paid by the estate, for which his client would be held responsible. Counsel remarked that Mr. Raike's client was most obstructive.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, discharged the notice on the plaintiff undertaking to deposit about Rs. 5,200 with Messrs. Matubhai, Jawietram, and Madon, and about Rs. 2,000 with Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos. Costs to be costs in the cause.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Land commication with Annam and Tonkin is restored on one line.

Cable Saint Jacques Haiphong restored.

Private telegrams for all places in Columbia may agains be accepted.

Restrictions on telegrams for and from Ascencion have also been withdrawn. This brings to a close the censorship on telegrams for places in East and South Africa and adjacent Islands mentioned in Telegraph Guide January edition page 81, and in the July edition page 79.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	26	10	45 a.m.	31	51
Teheran	28	2	41 p.m.	..	22
Suez	28	2	45 p.m.	..	21

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th July, 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	25	0	2
,, Karachi	0	23	0	1
,, Madras	0	20	0	4

THE Census Report of the Central Provinces, the work of Mr. R. V. Russell, C. S., has just been issued. It contains an interesting account of the slip-system of abstraction and tabulation of the returns, together with a number of maps and diagrams which clearly show the fluctuation of population. The most important chapter is that which deals with the effects of famine and the epidemics of cholera during the decade. The decrease in population according to the vital statistics was 392,040, but according to the Census the actual decrease was over 832,000, thus leaving a balance of about 440,000 to be accounted for. Emigration accounts for 1 1-2 to 2 lakhs of persons, and the difference between this and the figures just quoted is said to be due, probably, to deficient reporting. There can be no doubt that the Central Provinces suffered very severely from the effects of famine, but it will never be possible to arrive at the actual number of deaths from that cause.

SPORT IN BOMBAY.

The Gymkhana went down to the Sea-face on Saturday to meet the Hindu eleven with just about as good a team as they can put into the field. To some extent the game on Saturday was disappointing. It was chockful of incident. I never witnessed a match which bristled with so many little surprises. But it cannot be said that the Gymkhana made a good show. Some of their best bowlers did not come off, and their bats were one and all either out of form or they were incapable of properly playing the bowling they had to face. I shouldn't like to say that had the match been finished it would have been decided in favour of the Hindus. A score of 60 for three wickets, gives an average per wicket which should produce a bigger total than that which the Hindu Gymkhana had put up. But you can't judge cricket by the law of averages or any mathematical law whatever. My impression was—and it was heightened during the last few minutes of the match—that the Gymkhana would have had a very stiff task indeed to have put up the hundred and fifty runs required. The draw was a fairly even one, the Gymkhana had all the worst of the wicket and the light, but still their performance in the earlier part of the day was by no means what it should have been.

When Rumboll took Shinker's wicket at the outset of the game it made one wonder whether he was going to repeat his fine performance of the previous week. But the question was not left long in doubt. Telang and Sukhadia very soon knocked spots off the bowling. Cheetham had the chagrin of seeing one of his best deliveries wiped right out of the ground for six, and both he and Rumboll proved so expensive that they were taken off, and Milne instituted himself at Rumboll's end and Coombs atthe other. Coombs kept a capital length and though he got a wonderful amount of pace on the ball he would have done all the better if he had had the wind behind him. As a matter of fact he did keep the runs down very effectually for a time. Telang, however, hit everything most ferociously. The most wonderful hit of the day was a straight drive of one of Coombs' fastest deliveries right out of the ground. Harrington at mid off had a terribly hard time of it, but he fielded capitally, Inkhadia's score of 38 was the result as much of luck as of good play. He was missed all round the week. He made one capital hit. Milne sent up a medium pace dball to leg and the batsman getting under it sent it spinningright on to the top of the pavilion. Those whowere seated on the verandah half expected to see the ball come clattering through the tiles.

Well that is all that need be said about the Hindu batting. The remaining batsmen were quite floored by Messrs. Sale and Watson. Sale has never bowled better and his average of five for 26 represents an even more creditable performance than it seems on paper. Sale should have gone on first change with perhaps Coombs at the city end of the ground. Of course one can never tell what a batsman like Telang will do, but he would have had hard work to punish Coombs if that bowler had had the gale which was blowing in his favour instead of against him. As it was, the Gymkhana did not get to the wicket until five o'clock and they hadn't the slightest prospect of winning the match. Perhaps that accounts to some extent for their indifferent performance with the bat. Aston, who carried his bat through for 27 has played many better innings. He did not attempt to hit out, and yet his play was far from being free from flaws. The fact was he could not time Baanda in the least. Aston seemed utterly nonplussed by Agaker's first ball. It certainly seemed from the pavilion that all that was necessary to deal death and destruction to Agasker's bowling was to go out and meet it. That this was not the case, however, was quickly proved by Cheetham's fate when he adopted such tactics. Once he was four or five paces down the wicket before the ball had left the bowlers hand and Agasker was veryquick to take advantage of this mistake. Another incident worth mentioning Captain Carnegy's dismissal. He seemed ready to treat Agaskers deliveries in the correct way. He got in a beautiful hit to leg, and was caught in a marvellous manner on the boundary line. This was sheer bad luck, although the catch deserves the highest praise.

The Football League remains in practically the same state as when I last wrote. None of the teams have altered their positions in the League Table and it certainly looks as though those positions, with perhaps very slight variations, would remain unaltered until the end of the season. Practically half the matches have now been played. The most interesting match of the week was that between the Oxford L. I. and the Rovers. The Rovers played a capital game; indeed their defence had been just a little sounder. I think they might have given the soldiers an even better game. They were the first to score—Stocker who has played constantly well in all the Rovers matches putting in a capital shot. But the soldiers were too much for them. It was perfectly true that they crossed over at half time a goal ahead, and that for a considerable period of the second half they held their own, but the soldiers were not showing their proper form. When at length the Oxfords saw that things were becoming critical they woke up and came down like a ton of bricks upon the Rovers' defending line. Personally I think that the Oxfords, notwithstanding the capital form they have shown up to the present, might still improve their forward line and especially their left wing. There is still too much fiddling done. It is all very well to go in for scientific passing, but sometimes it is not only unnecessary but is disadvantageous however well done. I saw one of the Oxfords forwards pass time after time when he was within measurable distance of goal, and there was nothing to prevent him shooting. As a rule a good shot is always better than a good pass.

Now that the competition is in full swing and the teams are becoming accustomed to the exigencies of League Fixtures, I think some little attempt might be made to organise the League a little more strictly. It hardly looks well for instance, to see a player picked up at the last moment on the ground, and it would also be advisable as far as possible for players to ally themselves to one team and stick to it. Of course in Bombay where the number to teams and players is limited a strict system of registration would not only be unnecessary, but it would be impossible. At the same time to have one player playing in one match for one club and the next night for another is undesirable, and it certainly ought to be a avoided as far as possible. Mistakes are sometimes unavoidable one is quite ready to admit, but they are not excusable when they are due to lack of knowledge. But the League has worked marvellously well so far, and there have been few of thoseregrettable incidents which so often arise out of the strenuous competition of League Football. I am not alluding so much to affairs in Rangoon as to the Leagues at home.

X.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

OXFORDSHIRE L. I. vs H. M. S. MAGDALA.

THESE teams met on the Oval yesterday evening. The first half was very even and neither side was able to score. In the second period, however, the military had matters almost entirely their own way, and scored half a dozen times. When the whistle blew the result stood :—

Oxfordshire L. I.…………………… six goals
Magdala…………………………………… nil

As often happens when a high office falls vacant in a Native State, there are at least half a dozen candidates for the post of Diwan of Bhopal. It may save a good deal of trouble, says the "Pioneer", to disinterested gentlemen in Bhopal, whose zeal for the public well-being has stirred them to the advocacy of particular claims, if we announce at once that no appointment to the Diwanship is to be made at all. The Begum intends henceforth to be her own Diwan, and no one acquainted with the moral virtues and mental capacity of her Highness will hesitate to say that this is an arrangement which could not be bettered. For the Begum's assistance in routine labours two Naib-Diwans will be appointed, whose position, however, will not be greatly distinguishable from that of departmental heads.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE STORES QUESTION.

MR. MEHTA AND THE COMMISSIONER.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber of the Municipal Buildings, Mr. M. B. Barbhaya occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members.

THE HON. MR. MEHTA CONCLUDES.

It will be remembered that on Thursday last the Corporation adjourned with the Hon. Mr. Mehta's speech on the Stores Question unfinished. The following was the resolution (1) That the letter from the Commissioner dated respectively the 2nd April and 2nd July, 1902, reporting as to the qualifications, &c., of the Inspector of Stores be recorded. (2) That the ad-interim report of the committee appointed by Corporation Resolution dated the 12th September, 1901, to enquire into and report on the present system and organization of Municipal Stores, and to make suggestions and recommendations for putting them on a proper and regular basis to be approved and adopted. (3) That the Corporation authorize the Committee to suggest in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner the names of one or more suitable officers for being appointed to carry out a complete and independent audit and verification of the Municipal stores, and stores accounts as proposed by them, and they will be prepared to make the necessary appointments, and on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary expenditure. (4) That the report dated the 22nd March, 1902, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution, dated the 15th September, 1901, on the proposal to appoint an extra assistant to the Chief Accountant be recorded, and the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation do not think that a case has been made out for the appointment of an extra assistant to the Chief Accountant. (5) That the Corporation request the Commissioner to make a detailed report as to the state of efficiency of the department of the Chief Accountant.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, resuming his speech, said he would go very briefly through the papers relating to the Chief Accountant's request for an extra assistant, and more especially the parts in which the Chief Accountant laid down the grounds on which he made his request. Whoever heard, asked Mr. Mehta, of a Chief Accountant being possessed of the technical knowledge which was required by a Health Officer, or Executive Engineer ? And yet that was what the Chief Accountant deplored in his report, and he also deplored the fact that on account of this lack of experience and knowledge he was unable to find out whether certain expenditure was necessary or not. The Chief Accountant had an absolute misconception of the position. Mr. Mehta proceeded to read the Chief Accountants arguments, and said he was labouring under an absolute misconception of the case. It was perfectly true that the large balance which the Corporation had collected was swept away in consequence of the extravagant expenditure in the first plague days. But to say that the Corporation was unfortunate was not true. Their balance was again increasing, and the Chief Accountant had forgotten what balance they had at the present time. It was impossible for anybody to say that the position of the Corporation was unfortunate. Mr. Mehta continued that the Chief Accountant ought not to have anything to do with the Stores Department. It ought to be carried in quite independently. It was a most unfortunate complaint against Mr. Waite, he continued, referring again to Mr. Waite's letter, that he did not attend to his office "every day of the week". He (the speaker) had heard persistent statements that the Chief Accountant took a great deal of casual leave. And if Mr. Waite's was correct in what he said about the work of the department, he was of opinion that one assistant would not remedy matters very much. Indeed a new department would be needed to deal with the matter. Some of the statements made by Mr. Waite had cast the very grave reflection upon the Commissioner and his predecessors that they had allowed such a state of things to develope. He was not prepared to admit that such a state of things did exist. If they did exist, however, it should not take the Chief Accountant long to set things right. If his clerks were incompetent then he ought to report the matter to the Commissioner and obtain clerks who were competent. But if they were ordinarily intelligent then the Chief Accountant ought to be able to put matters right very quickly, The Corporation, continued Mr. Mehta, ought to find out what were the losses the Municipality had sustained in the way in which this department was managed. They had asked the Chief Accountant how the accounts of this department had been kept. They had asked him definitely how the Store accounts were kept and checked, and he had replied by giving the Committee his idea of what was the ideal system, what was not done, and what ought to be done, but he did not say what was actually done in the way of keeping accounts. What the committee wanted to know was how the books were kept at present in that particular department. He was anxious to know this so that it could be seen exactly what the Inspector of Stores had to do. He thought that a central Stores Department should be constituted and that it should be carried on quite independently of the Chief Accountant's Department. But at the present that question was not before the Corporation. There was no other remedy than to come to that position. Every argument which had been brought forward for the purpose of giving an assistant to the Chief Accountant had been done away with, but he could not help saying that the immense verbiage employed for the purpose of getting this extra-assistant seemed to show a weakness of the case. In concluding he wished to ask the Corporation's permission to add the following clause to the resolution "That the Corporation request the Commissioner to make a full report as to the department of the Chief Accountant, and also to report how far the Chief Accountant's Department and Revenue and Audit Department can be consolidated and simplified".

Sir Balchandra Krishna seconded the resolution and reserved his remarks.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. B. H. Aitken, the chairman of the Committee, rose to move an amendment.

He had found himself, he said, chairman of this Committee although he had not sought the honour, and had no acquaintance with the subject which had never interested him. He was not even acquainted with Mr. Waite, or at least he had not spoken to him. The Committee went into the matter. They gave their best consideration, and it then became his duty and without his seeking, as was usual for the chairman of a committee, to put forward a resolution recommending the adoption of the Committee's report. The report was drafted for him; he read it out in the usual way, it was seconded by Mr. Haji Yusuf and he made a speech upon it. But at this point it was proposed that the discussion of the matter should be postponed until some other questions connected with stores came in. That appeared in the proceedings as an amendment. But it was in no sense an amendment. It was simply a postponement. It neither negatived or altered the proposition which had been moved previously. However, it appeared in the printed minutes as an amendment passed against his resolution, and he being unacquainted with the rules of municipal procedure, took no steps to object to the minute. He now found himself in the Corporation with the resolution before them taken out of his hands, and was faced with a five-jointed resolution, one of the joints of which had turned his own upside down. He had always objected to the practice of taking three or four things and bundling them all together in this way. Under ordinary circumstances it was a difficult thing for speakers to keep to the point on which they were going to vote, and it became increasingly difficult when four or five matters were presented together in this way. The first "joint" of the resolution dealt with the Commissioner's report. The Commissioner had supplied the Corporation with information. The question was simply what action should they take He was glad to see with regard to that "joint" their resolution was that the report should be recorded, because that would be just what he would have said. Next came the report by the Committee appointed to go into the question of stores. The Corporation should remember that they had appointed the Committee and that the Committee deserved to have their report received with respect. He did not like one thing in that part of the resolution, and that was the sentence about the executive. He found they were little too ready to find fault with the executive, and when they did so they forgot one fact. As a matter of fact the executive was nobody at all. It was just an imaginary body. And to censure the executive was exactly like throwing stones at a ghost. If they find fault with any particular member of the executive, that was a different matter. But the Corporation was fond of being extremely cordial with the different heads of the executive.

Mr. Mehta (interrupting) : Mr. Aitken will see that the resolution does not use the words "municipal executive".

Mr. Aitken continuing said that the words, are executive administration, and that meant administration by the executive. But, he continued, the Corporation was extremely pleasant with the various heads of the department and he wanted them to see that this method of procedure was tantamount to saying that the Commissioner was a very nice man. He was a very pleasant gentleman indeed They all liked him very much ; but he was quite incapable of managing his department (Laughter). He did not like these aspersions on the executive, but at the same time he was in favour of adopting that report and he would vote in favour of that "Joint", of the resolution. He thought in this case that was a right thing to do. He would vote for it the more readily that because he thought when members were abusing their executive they would [illegible] if they looked into the matter, that they were [illegible] themselves. He thought at any rate that [illegible] a ain this matter. Continuing, he said t stores were always temptations for robbery and fraud and loss and damage; and temptations moreover which were so irresistible that unless they had a very efficient store keeping department and a very thorough store keeping system, it would be childish to expect that the stores would not get out of condition. Regarding the third "joint" he could not agree quite so readily with what had been put before them. The report should be approved and adopted, and he would suggest that the Commissioner should name some suitable officer. They had adopted the report already and what did the report say? The report said that the Committee had asked the Commissioner to enquire and report whether a competent officer would be available for the purpose and requested the Commissioner to report whether such an officer was necessary. He did not see why this part of the resolution was needed. They knew that the Commissioner had been asked and that in due course his recommendation would come before them and it seemed superfluous to ask the Committee to do, what the Committee had already asked the Commissioner to do. Now then regard to the next "joint," that having reference to the necessity of an assistant to the Chief Accountant. He would just like to recall to them the way in which this request had come about. The Commissioner resisted the request for some time, but finally he went into the matter and was thoroughly conviced that an assistant was required. A Committee had been appointed and they gone into the metter and were also satisfied that an assistant was necessary. The Corporation might have been justified in accepting this request at once. It was a serious matter, of course. Question of increasing expenditure, which might become permanent, was always serious. He himself was accustomed to hear people talking about department being over worked and undermanned; but as a general rule it was found that what was really the case was that the departments were under-worked and over-manned. That was the case in one instance out of the ten. But in the tenth instance there might be some ground to complain; and he thought that was the case in the Chief Accountant' department: It reminded him of a shigram he had seen drawn by a small pony containing four fat Marwaries. The other day he stopped a shigram, which was going he thought to Worlee. It was only drawn by a small pony and he asked how many people were in the party? They said they were eight but only seven of them could get into the Shigram. He threatened them with his friend Mr. Shroff, but if he had asked them why they kept such a miserable little pony, they would have replied "because a big one ate too much". There was always a Marwari way of doing things. But of course they had a right to inquire whether there had been waste of money or lack of efficiency and they did quite right in appointing the Committee to go into the matter. The Committee was a representative one; it contained Europeans, Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans and he did not think they could say it was likely to be biassed in one way or another. He thought they ought to accept the opinion of the Committee. They did not sacrifice their own opinion in doing so. When a person engaged a lawyer, he was content to abide by the advice of that lawyer. He supposed they all gave the Chief Accountant the credit for wanting to control expenditure. He hoped they would admit that their officers did not wish to cause the Municipality unnecessary expense, and Mr. Mehta was quite mistaken, if he thought the Committee were incapable of seeing that the Chief Accountant was a man of many words; but that the quantity of verbiage he used weakened his case, he was not prepared to admit. It would not be fair to apply that argument always; it was quite true the Chief Accountant said ten times as much as it was necessary to say; it was quite true that he used inflated language, but it did not follow therefore that all he said was worthless. He would not vote for the last "joint." He would be quite content to wait till it had been seen what would be the effect of the measure they had recommended. He would therefore move the following amendment:—(1) That the report dated the 22nd March 1902 of the Committee appointed by the Corporation resolution dated the 15th September 1901 on the proposal to appoint an extra assistant to the Chief Accountant be approved and adopted. (2) That as recommended by the Committee and also by the Standing Committee in their resolution dated the 31st July 1901, sanction be given to the appointment of an assistant to the Chief Accountant on Rs. 300 per mensem for two years, on the distinct understanding that a regular test audit of departmental accounts is instituted and maintained, and the other reforms indicated by the Chief Accountant are carried out. (3) That the Municipal auditors be requested to carry out from time to time a test audit of the Chief Accountant's office. (4) That the Commissioner be requested to submit at the end of the period of two years a full report as to the results achieved by the introduction of test audit, and the reforms introduced in the system of accounts.

THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT'S RELATIONS.

Mr. Hajee Usuf Hajee Ismail seconded the amendment. He said he did not see any strong reasons as Mr. Mehta did to oppose the report or the decision arrived at by the Committee, who had devoted their time and attention on the matter. On a previous occasion the Hon. Mr. Mehta stated that the was the last person to oppose the decision of a committee unless some very strong reasons were made out. Now Mr. Mehta spoke altogether over three hours and yet he (the speaker) did not find any strong reasons had been shown by him to condemn the Committee's recommendations. The arguments advanced by Mr. Mehta for rejecting the conclusions of the Committee were not sufficiently strong and convincing. Mr. Mehta, the speaker continued, was led away by sentiment on the question of Mr. Waidt's appointment. He (Mr. Mehta) was enraged by the fact that Mr. Waidt was the brother-in-law of Mr. Waite.

Mr. Mehta: It was not correct to say that I was enraged at Mr. Waidt being the brother-in-law of Mr. Waite. I have no objection to the relationship itself. (Laughter).

Mr. Haji Usuf: Very well, I shall not then lay much stress on the point. It is my humble opinion that every man in a responsible position ought to employ under him a person who could be thoroughly relied upon and trusted; and I think there cannot be a more reliable and trustworthy man than a brother-in-law (Loud laughter).

The Commissioner said he should have very much liked not to have found it necessary to get up to make any remarks on the question before them. Mr. Mehta had asked to feel that no sufficient case had been made out to give an assistant to their Chief Accountant; but he (the speaker), might say that his own feelings and those of the committee in the matter were exactly in a contrary direction, and he hoped they would be satisfied after the dicussion was over that the assistance was really wanted by Chief Accountant. Before the present Chief Accountant joined the Municipality, there was no proper system of keeping accounts of the stores at all. It was he who had first discovered that these accounts were not in order, that there were irregularities regarding them and that in consequence he was unable to report that the balances in stock were accurately represented by the figures in the books. Subsequently upon the report made by this officer, action was taken by the Commissioner and the person, who was considered responsible for the irregularities, was removed, and in his place at the instance of Mr. Waite a gentleman of the name of Mr Seerval, who was formerly in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Office, was brought over to the Municipality and was placed over the stores department. Following that the then Commissioner applied to the Corporation for a special man to verify the stores. This gentleman was Mr. Blackwell, and the result of his verifications was that it was found that there was a large quantity of old stocks in the stores, and various large amounts had to be written off in consequence thereof. That was the work of the present Chief Accountant, and he would remind them that they themselves had this fact brought before their notice in 1899, when in a letter addressed to them large savings caused by the Chief Accountant was prominently brought to their notice, and in return they were good enough to allow him four months' special allowance for furlough in consideration of special and arduous duties. In the following year it was again reported by the Chief Accountant that the stores were not in perfect order. What conclusions, the speaker asked, could be drawn from the action thus taken by that officer. They were that he acted in the interests of the Municipality and that he was endeavouring—and they were satisfied that he was endeavouring—not only to do his work well, but that he had saved large sums of money. Those savings amounted to about two lakhs of rupees. They were savings in the management of the chemicals used in the city, and in other items. The Chief Account's services in that respect was recognised by the Corporation at that time. But what conclusion did Mr. Mehta put before them in his speech the other day? He said to them that that gentleman had appointed his brother-in-law as Inspector of Stores, and therefore the word "dishonest" had been used.

Mr. Mehta said he had not used the word.

The Commissioner referred to the report published in the "Bombay Gazette" on Friday.

Mr Mehta What have I got to do with the "Gazette"? I know nothing of the report. I never used the word "dishonest".

The Commissioner: If Mr. Mehta says that he did not use the word "dishonest". I accept his explanation.

Mr. Mehta: I never used the word.

The Commissioner: I think I may appeal to the house to say whether that word was used or not. I appeal to the reporters of the press.

Mr. Mehta: I certainly did call improper, but never used the word "dishonest." I positively say that what I said was that it was wrong—it was not a proper thing for the Chief Accountant to appoint under such circumstances his brother-in-law.

Mr. Hapeeta: What I understood Mr. Mehta to say was that he would not attribute any dishonesty to the Chief Accountant.

Proceeding the Commissioner said he might say that it was a serious thing to make a statement which attached stigma to the name of an officer in the employ of the Municipality, particularly when it was made by a gentleman in the positon of Mr. Mehta, who was universally respected in the Corporation and outside it. But as Mr. Mehta said he did not use the word, he had no occasion to refer to the matter any more. Referring to the Chief Accountant's services the Commissioner said so far as the stores were concerned they might take it that the officer had worked his hardest to put the department in proper order and had saved a great deal of the Corporation's money. This was his absolute conviction, and he did not think it could be controverted. As regarded the appointment of the brother-in-law, the Commissioner said Mr. Waidt was a most reliable person. In connection with that he might say that the Commissioner took the full responsibility. In this case there was no concealment. Mr. Waite told him that Mr. Waidt was his brother-in-law, that he had commercial experience, and that he was reliable and trustworthy. He (the Commissioner) asked Mr. Waite to appoint him, and the subsequent conduct of that gentleman had been such as to entirely justify the selection. The Commissioner next referred to the duties of the Chief Accountant and his position. He drew the attention of the Corporation to section 66 of the Municipal Act, in which the Executive Engineer, the Health Officer, the Assessor and Collector, and the Chief Accountant were described as heads of departments. Mr. Mehta had attempted to persuade them that the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer alone were superior officers in the Municipality except the Commissioner. But according to the Act the Assessor and Collector and the Chief Accountant were equally heads of department.

Mr. Mehta: They are heads of departments, but not equally.

The Commissioner: I merely showed that the section states all these names together as heads of departments.

Mr. Mehta: For certain purposes only.

Continuing the Commissioner said Mr. Mehta had told them the Chief Accountant's duties had been materially altered since the post of the Controller of Accounts had been abolished.

Mr. Mehta: I said that since the appointment of the Chief Accountant has been created under the Act of 1888, his duties have been different from those of the Controller of Accounts.

The Commissioner: I ask the Corporation to believe that this difference arises solely from the imagination of Mr. Mehta The Commissioner then read a circular issued by Mr. Pedder, the Commissioner, in 1873, defining the duties of the Controller of Accounts, and another circular issued by another Commissioner in 1896 on the same subject confirming the instructions issued by Mr. Pedder in 1873. Those duties were to check the expenditure of various departments and to see that it was correctly carried out. The duties of the Chief Accountant, the Commissioner submitted, were precisely the same as they had been in 1873 and 1876. He was the gentleman whose duty was to check all proposals which came before them for increase of expenditure, and to point out if there were ways in which expenditure needed not to be incurred either by savings in some other way or by some economy in some existing item of expenditure. As Mr. Aitken had said there was nobody more unpopular in the service than the Chief Accountant, and in this Municipality it was just the same. He submitted that Mr. Mehta had not shown them that the duties of the Chief Accountant could be reduced in any way at all. He further submitted that there had been an enormous increase in the work of the Chief Accountant and it was absolutely necessary that he should be assisted. It was stated that the increase was due to temporary difficulties caused by the plague. That was to some extent true. But he might point out that the assistance required was also temporary. He would ask them not to be led away by any personal feelings against the Chief Accountant. He might have used unnecessary verbiage, and he might not be a pleasing person to officers whose work he controlled. But it was necessary to give proper consideration to the requirements of the Chief Accountant's office, because weakness in his office meant weakness in the financial control of the Municipality. He would not say more to them. He had pointed out to them that the Chief Accountant had done excellent seavices, that they had recognised those services, that the work of the department had increased with the financial control exercised by him over other departments, that there had been no revolutionary change in the duties of the officer, and that there had been no interfering with proper functions of other heads of departments.

Mr. Hurmusji S. Vakil having addressed the meeting in support of the recommendations made by the Committee, further debate was adjourned to Thursday next.

NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

Our Aurangabad correspondent, writing on Sunday says:—So far as Aurangabad is concerned, the rainfall has been very disappointing this year only 7·5 inches having been gauged up to the present against a fall of 15·17 last year and 11·27 in the preceding year. The water supply is being restricted to the hot weather scale, viz., from 6 to 10 a. m. and from 4 to 6 p. m., which is causing much inconvenience. But beyond a radius of 12 or 15 miles from Aurangabad things wear a more cheerful aspect. Rain is plentiful, and the tender crops are flourishing well everywhere. In the adjacent station of Jalna more than 18 inches of rain have fallen. Indeed so copious is the fall that the people are praying for its cessation. The river is in such constant flood that communication and traffic between the Old Jalna and the new and cantonment are being greatly impeded. Many old houses have fallen in, but no lives were lost. A thunderstorm passed over the Jalna Sudder Bazaar and five buffaloes were killed by lightning.

Gungaram, the carpenter, who murdered his wife in Pensionpura, has been committed by Mr. Jas. Edwards, Magistrate, to the Sessions, and has been sent away to Akola under a police escort. His other victim, Sepoy Bishen Sing of the 3rd Infanty, H. C. is still in hospital.

The other day a woman attempted sucide by swallowing a large quantity of opium which rendered her insensible. She was removed to the hospital where she was brought round after much trouble.

In open daylight a woman scaled the wall of a house of a neighbour named Motilall Moongilal Marwari, and was apprehended. Sundry articles have been missing from the shop from time to time. Slight suspicions rest on the woman, who has however, been released on bail pending further enquiry.

The return of the 5th Infantry, H. C., from Hongkong has upset all the arrangements for reliefs, this season. They have prayed to be allowed a year's grace at Raichore which has been granted them, so that the transfer of the 3rd Infantry from here has been cancelled for another year.

A General Order has been received from Army Headquarters by Officers Commanding Units strictly enjoining them to refrain from recommending anyone in their respective regiments for the superior rate of pension or the Order of British India save those who have had actual field service and are in possession of medals and clasps for the same. As this order is to have retrospective effect, naturally many who have qualified for the same under the rules and regulations obtaining at present, will be debarred. There is consequently a great deal of heart-burning. No doubt some relaxation of the new rules will be made in the case of exceptional cases.

This being the month for the worship of the "Matha Devi" (Godess small-pox) garden parties are en evidence everywhere, and while the Hindus are performing their religious ceremonies and rites in spite of the inclemency of the weather, the Mahomedan community is no less active. This is their month to commemmorate the memory of their dead.

Mr. A. C. Hankin, C. I. E., Inspector-General, H. H the Nizam's District Police, is expected here in a day or two for his annual inspection of the police force and records as well as to examine the newly adopted Central Jail at Ursool, as it is now found the accommodation is not sufficient.

The contractors of the Nizam's P. W.D. have been loud in their complainings in that they have not been paid their dues for years past. As these outstandings aggregate over three lakhs of rupees, Mr. S. M. Cornelius, the local District Engineer, has been sent for to square up matters at Headquarters. In this connection I may also mention that the scheme for the water supply at Jalna is estimated to cost a little over three lakhs of rupees and Rs. 30,000 had been allotted in the current years' Budget to commence the work, but owing to some hitch, in the fiscal arrangements, it is not yet begun. But two months now remain for the completion of the Moglai year, and unless a first allotment is made in next year's Budget the work will have to be indefinitely shelved This year's rainfall, however, has been so great that all tanks and wells are filled to repletion, and there is no fear them running dry next hot weather.

Although a ginning factory was established here some time ago in connection with the spinning and weaving mill, an enterprising firm of Marwaries from Chalisgaon, Messrs. Govindjif Viram, are establishing another as well as a cotton factory.

A sad accident befell an artillery man the other day. He was thrown off his horse whilst on parade and suffered a fracture of the leg. He was removed immediately to the hospital where his leg was set.

The supply of grain being scarce here, Major R. Wapshare the Commandant of the 4th Lancers, H. C. has hit upon a new plan to mitigate the difficulty by directing that henceforward the horses should be fed upon "koolthee" which is much relished by them and builds up their constitution wonderfully. It is also cheaper and more readily obtainable, being 20 seers per rupee whereas the present rate of grain is 11 seers. This will benefit both horse and owner. Major Wapshare has also organized sports for his men in the shape of tent pegging, wall jumping etc. He is very popular with all the rank and file.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ROSETTI AT THE LEIGHTON EXHIBITION.

OPERATIC PERFORMANCES.

THE PLAY GOERS' CLUB COMPETITION.

LONDON, July 11.

The collection now on view at Leighton House is of great interest. It consists of works of Rossetti, Holman Hunt, Burne-Jones, and Madox Brown and of the lesser lights of that famous gathering. These pictures, some in chalk, some in water-colour, some in oils, of course assort well together, and are seen with no sense of incongruity in Leighton's studio amongst that painter's studies, sketches, and pictures. Mr. Wm. Rossetti's collection, on the first wall, has a kind of biographical interest. It introduces us to the Rossetti family. Here—No. 23—is a miniature of the painter's grandfather, an Italian, though this is scarcely an Italian face, more like an English XVIIIth century face—stern rather with the compressed lips, high forehead, and steady outlook from the eyes. The painter's father we meet on the same wall, a studious old gentleman, poring over his papers, drawn sympathetically by his son. The sad, impressive face of Christie Rossetti is of this group, and there is a most interesting portrait of Rossetti himself, by Holman Hunt, with those large, wistful eyes so characteristic of Rossetti as a young man. Lucy Rossetti, a daughter of Ford Madox Brown, a wholesome, sonsie-looking little girl, is painted by her father, and seems rather out of key with her æsthetic surroundings, but a portrait of Miss Siddal, who married Rossetti, is full of strange individuality, and here we get that full, columnar throat, which the painter so appreciated in his type of beauty. Then there is the refined and delicately-featured face of the surviving W. M. Rossetti, and, to complete the biographical interest of the collection, we have Rossetti's bed-room in the old house in Cheyne-walk, by H. T. Dunn, a painter of some talent, who was his secretary. These and many other drawings, of which the interest is personal, introduce us to a collection of the painter's works lent by Mr. Fairfax Murray. They are cabinet examples, very characteristic of the painter. Colour, idea, an exquisite sense of beauty, and a curiously vivid dramatic gift we can trace in almost all. These were the painter's characteristics. His earliest water colour is here—"The Laboratory"—painted in 1849. The colour is cool, the scheme of it original, the harmony perfect; it has, in the expression of the faces, that intensity, that concentrativeness, which he always secured, and no inch of the drawing is without subject or meaning. In the "Belcolore."—No. 1—an oil picture, he gets a purity of colour and a brillancy of colour, and such a witchery of beauty in the face. Belcolore indeed she is, as she bites the rosebud and tastes its bitter-sweet. He has such variety in his colour, never allowing himself to repeat the same scheme again and again. So in No. 2, "Bocca Baciata," we get a fine study of black and amber. Rossetti was often careless about his draughtsmanship, but look at the delicate drawing of the lines of that mouth, or of the hands that grasp the tress of copper-coloured hair.

There was a strange mysticism about his work, always sincere, always felt. What a curious hold on one's imagination his version of the Doppelganger gives. Neither his mysticism nor his mediævalism had ever any taint of affectation. In these early works of his there was always feeling. We recognise it in that uncanny group of Queen Guinevere and Launcelot, at the tomb of King Arthur, the pleading knight, the listening Queen, the marble effigy of the King. In "Bonifazio's Mistress" we find a design which he carried out with such effect in "The Beloved"—the framing of a beautiful face with faces. In this little picture, again, we feel idea, creation, the intellect of the thinker as well as the coloursense of the painter reaching us from every inch of the drawing. In "The Xmas Carol" the brilliancy of colour, the triumph of colour can scarcely go further than the emerald greenof the draperies, of the tall statuesque girl who holds in both hands, supportingly, the heavy copper-coloured tresses of the player whose fingers wander over the keys of the clavichord. But this brilliancy is sustained by the brilliancy of the lapis blue of the tiling of the background and of the beautiful rich red of the player's robe. One thinks of Rossetti, one speaks of him, as a colourist. But when he works independent of colour the appeal is that of a great artist. We can see his largeness and his style in the almost monochromatic chalk drawing, "The Fan", No. 30. In this collection he takes such hold of all that it is easy to miss the minor work of his followers and his imitators. Yet they should not be passed over. Here, too, are beautiful drawings by Burne-Jones, refined and flawless. And, in the outer room, there are two or three examples of Mr. Watts' genius. He has such dignity, so much imagination, so much of the incommunicable gift of style. He paints thought, idea. His pictures are not a mere colour problem, but a line of thought started, and his imagination kindles yours. And so it is that his pictures bear being seen again and again. And though Nos. 4 and 6, with their chastened Venetian colour, have been on view before, they appeal again with the freshness that belongs to the work of genius.

Verdi's "La Traviata" provided a charming, graceful, and absolutely uniful evening's entertainment for operagoers at Covent Garden on Friday. It was a perfect performance of this opera, as indeed was a foregone conclusion with Madame Melba and Signor Caruso as Violetta and Alfredo, supported by a company who were one and all excellent and sufficient. It is, of course, in music such as this that the full beauty of Madame Melba's voice and method are best understood. "Ah Fors' Lui slipped from her throat like a beautiful thought, and so it was with all the many arias. Acting, of course, we do not expect from this singer, being content to do without it. If we wish to know the meaning of Violetta, we have but to see Madame Sarah Bernhardt as Marguerite Gautier, and carry the image in our minds to Covent Garden. Signor Caruso's pure and powerful tenor, with his exquisite phrasing, found full scope in Alfredo's music, and he acted with commendable intelligence. M. Seveilhac sang better than he played as the father, and Mr. Hamilton Earle's excellent voice and method did much for the small part of the doctor. Madame Melba's dresses were as unsuitable and as charming as the rest of the mounting and costumes were gorgeous. But the only answer to the riddle of "La Traviata's" production as a costume play is "because it's an opera". Signor Mancineli conducted this very pleasing performance. The performance of Massenet's tuneful and emotional opera "Manon" at Covent Garden last week was the occasion for the appearance of Mlle. Garden in the title role, and of M. Marechal in Des Grieux. Both of them gave considerable pleasure to their hearers, and they should be a distinct acquisition to Covent Garden. Mlle. Garden, on whose talents as actress and singer we may as Britons congratulate ourselves, realised with the most complete success the character of the wayward girl, who is such a well-known type in the dramatic literature of France. She is an excellent actress, and, what is more important, knows how to combine the practice of the sister arts. Graceful, winsome, and pathetic, she made perhaps the best Manon we could have from the acting point of view, and her light and flexible voice, of a sympathetic timbre and quality, is well suited to the music of the part. She was heard to the best advantage in the graceful arias and melodies with which Massenet's opera abounds. For the more trying moments of passion her voice is scarcely strong enough, and on Thursday it was obviously not in the best possible order. But with the purity of tone and the excellence of method of which she gave sufficient proof, we may form high and pleasurable expectations of her powers. M. Marechal sang at times very charmingly, if unevenly. He was not always absolutely on the note, but this defect, which was not very noticeable, is likely to be remedied when he has gained a more thorough acquaintance with Covent Garden. His acting was easy and natural. M. Plancon sang and acted with his accustomed dignity and resonance in the small part of the Count, and M. M. Gilibert and Seveilhac contributed to the excellence of the performance. "Manon," if not M. Massenet's best or greatest work, has many qualities which take our fancy and excite our admiration, and the production was a thorough success. The orchestra under M. Flon played creditably, although perhaps with rather too large an idea of their own importance.

The competition instituted by the Playgoer's Club which resulted in the production of Miss Netta Syrett's "The Finding of Nancy" will still be fresh in the minds of many who took interest in a novel experiment in the encouragement of untried talent. "The Finding of Nancy" was judged the best of the whole number of plays sent in—nearly four hundred in number—and on Friday, at Wyndham's the "proxime accessit" in the same competition was produced in aid of the Children's Country Holiday Fund in the shape of "The Hedonists," by Mrs. G. C. Ashton Jonson. Thus the second as well as the first of all these four hundred plays is written by a lady, with a central figure chosen from her own sex, and a similarity discernible in the outlook of both these writers upon woman's position in the struggle for life to-day may be taken according to discretion as representing either the general verdict of contemporary feminine opinion on feminine circumstances, or, on the other hand, as merely indicating the view held by the playgoers' Club on the best modern material for drama. Marcia de Lisle and her sister Rosalie are the daughters and the support of their father, a broken-down old musician. Marcia is possessed by a slightly unusual artistic passion—namely, the reproduction in dancing of the spirit of Greek art. As on Friday she always did it just round the corner we are unable to describe it more exactly, but the cheering from the aforesaid secluded position seemed to testify to its being of very high artistic calibre. The kernel of the piece lies in the conflict of honour and necessity—necessity not her own: "then could she have borne it"—but her father's. She is dismissed from an engagement at "The Casino" for refusing to admit the liberties of the manager, who is called Andrews; and than a shady financier, Rosenstein, promises to secure her a good engagement in Paris on the condition of her becoming his mistress. In Act III. we find her dancing at his reception in Parklane, the prearranged token of her acceptance of his offer. But all the while Colin Sinclair, a mining engineer, has been only deterred from marrying her by an old affection still thrust upon him by Lady Clara Merridew, and by being bundled off to the Gold Coast by Rosenstein. He turns up at the reception—news comes of the timely death of old De Lisle—and Marcia is saved. The theme has a certain grim practical truth about it, and there is power in the lines allotted to Marcia when she exclaims to Sinclair that there was no escape from dishonour by death for her dead body would be of no good to help her father. A certain lack of smoothness in construction only proves that in play-writing, even more than in most forms of art, practice and experience are invaluable for good technique. Lady Clara, for instance, is herself rather superfluous, and seems only to be required as part of the machinery for separating Sinclair and Marcia; and there is some diffuseness in the conclusion of the plot from the appearance of Sinclair in the third act onwards. The acting was generally very good, and the piece is a gratifying example of the dramatic talent that in the ordinary stress of circumstances fails to secure production on the stage.

After the performance of "Faust" at the Lyceum on Thursday week, Sir Henry Irving received the distinguished Indian and Colonial visitors on the stage of the theatre. The stalls had been removed, and the theatre prettily decorated with palms and flowers and illuminated, the most notable device being a Union Jack of electric light, hanging from the front of the dress circle. About five hundred guests in all attended the reception, the Indian chiefs in their native costumes, and many officers in uniform making a brave show. To tell the names of those present would be like repeating the second book of the Iliad, so we must be content to mention the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, the Maharajah of Idar, the Maharajah of Jolahpure, the Aga Khan, the Colonial Premiers and their wives and families, Sir Francis and Lady Grenfell, General Brabant, Sir George and Lady Faudel Phillips, Lord George Hamilton, Sir George Lewis, Sir Frank Burnand, Sir A. Conan Doyle, Sir Charles Wyndham, Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. S.B. Irving, Mr. Laurence Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Courtney. King Lewanika and his suite watched the proceedings with lively interest from the dress circle. Refreshments were served on tables at the back of the stall-area, and the Lyceum orchestra performed a programme of music from the dress circle. It was a wonderfully picturesque scene in an effective setting, and Sir Henry Irving's hospitality met with very hearty appreciation.

POONA AND KIRKEE FOXHOUNDS.

The meet being at Wagholi made a long rack of over 10 miles for hounds. Unfortunately the wind was at their backs, for this, the wise ones say, always makes them rather slack. However the place, is such a sure find that it is worth taking some extra trouble to get there. Almost the first covert held a Jack, and after being bustled round a few times he broke with the hounds well on his back, but possibly from having supped too heavily overnight he was soon run into. A second try in the same khet was of no use, but just as the hounds were moving off a jack was viewed stealing into the covert, he having been lying down most probably until now in some fence or nullah near and they were at once put back into the field. After a bit the Jack broke on the other side and for a considerable time he took a nice line over grass and stone walls, but not being able to shake off the hounds he changed his tactics and turned downwards over ploughs. By this device he fairly beat them, for there was very little moisture on the ground they were tired too, and although after having some water given them, they again set upon the line they soon changed on to a fox which they ran well over the hill. He was viewed hiding himself in a short crop but not being found the master did not persevere with him and took the hounds away to draw a covert at Wagholi, which he had not had a chance of visiting in the early morning. This covert however holding nothing they were taken to their cart and sent back to kennels.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.

Our Bhownagar correspondent writes:—Sorath Prant has received a fair quantity of rain, 18 and 20 inches being measured in Verawal Junagad and Oona Mahals, where weather is showery and crops are coming up. The Jesjkote Jamnagar section hasfared worse only 9 cents of rain having been measured up to now. At Jamnagar the wells are well nigh dried up. Upleta and Paneli Mahals under Gondal have received good rain and sowing operations are finished. At Johalvad sowing operations have also been completed. There is a great need of general rain. High winds prevail.

Two Memans were sentenced to suffer eight days' imprisonment for having travelled on the B. G. J. P. line without tickets.

Some budmashes entered the quarters of a gateman two miles from Jetalsor and walked away with the man's possessions. A police enquiry is on foot.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

Programme for Wednesday, 30th July at 4-45 p.m. (weather permitting).

1. Tent-pegging with swords. Horses.
2. Tent-pegging with swords. Ponies.
3. Polo Ball Race.
4. Quick Change Race.—Two competitors to each pony. Each competitor to run and ride alternately 50 yards. Total course 300 yards.
5. Needle and Thread Race. Ladies and Gentlemen.—Gentlemen carrying thread, button, a piece of cloth to ride to ladies and dismount. Gentlemen receive needle from Ladies and thread them. Ladies sew button on to cloth and Gentlemen return to starting post with cloth and button.
6. Handicap Scurry for Arab and C.-B. ponies 14·1 and under.
7. Handicap Scurry for horses and English or Australian ponies 14·1 and under.

Entries for Scurries, giving full particulars as to class weight, etc., should reach the undersigned by 10 a.m., Wednesday morning.

W. E. CRUM,
F. R. BILL,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.

Rowland's Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67 Hatton Garden, London.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

THE VISIT OF Mr. TATA'S TEAM.

Our Nagpur correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—We have just had the Parsis with us for a week, and Mr. Tata and his team have certainly given the Nagpur public an exhibition of some very fine cricket. The team all round, was a strong one, in fielding we have seen nothing so good since last season, when the P. W. D. team was in existence. The bowlers were above the ordinary. On the first day we had no great opportunity of judging the quality of the batting, as the first four wickets fell in about as many overs, and it was only when the captain (Mr. R. Mody) joined Mr. Girni that a stand was made. The captain is certainly the best all round man on his side, his wicket-keeping was brilliant. Had he done no more for his side than what he did behind the wickets he would have deserved well of his countrymen. To his other abilities he adds prowess with the bat. He hitting was always clean and hard, determined and masterful, and to those who have seen batsman of a high order, his style and utter contempt for the bowling could have lost nothing by a comparison with the best. Nagpur, as represented on Monday and Tuesday last, was certainly not as strong as it was possible to make a team, for many of the Gymkhana were not in the station. On Friday Nagpur went in first at a little after 2 p.m. and were all disposed of for 167 runs. It took them three hours to compile this total, and there was only an hour left for the visitors to play that day. Mr. Tata's team had a disastrous beginning, four of their best bats (Belgaumwala, Sanjana, Pocha and Saklatwalla) being disposed of before a dozen runs had been put up. The captain then partnered Girni and between them they put together 52 runs before stumps were drawn for the day.

These two continued their innings the next day and proved to be the only men of the side that made any determined stand, the captain putting together a faultless 59, and Girni getting over 20 runs. The innings closed for 137 runs at a little after 12 o'clock, and Nagpur started their second innings, 30 runs to the good, with Messrs. Napier and Danks. There was some steady play for some time, and again the stumps began to fly three of the team being disposed off before tiffin for a score of 50. After the interval the play went steadily on without any thing of individual merit, unless it was that those of the team who had failed to score in the first innings were more fortunate in the second, and there were no "ducks." The bowling of the visitors was, however, as tricky as on the first day, and Nagpur, could not put on a bigger score than 176. It was then found that the visitors had ample time (nearly 4 hours) left to make the 207 runs wanted to win. But then the rain had a look in, and it was feared at one time that play would be stopped entirely for it was only when an hour of the time remained that it was found possible to send in the visitors again. Lalla not out of the day before, and Sanjana began the second innings, and in a few minutes the latter was sent back, having been caught in a half-hearted attempt at a big hit. The score had gone up to 35 when Belgaumwala joined Lalla and they were both well set when the umpire was appealed to for a catch behind the wickets, and Lalla was sent back for a well earned 29.

Belgaumwalla was now joined by Girni, and the former, a left-handed player with a long reach, began to lash out and boundaries were the order of the day. Girni was seen at his best in some very stylish batting and was not long in putting up 59 runs for his side, but he faltered at an easy ball from Mayberry and was caught just five minutes before time. The captain now joined Belgaumwala for a couple of overs but stumps were drawn without any further loss, with the score of 151 runs for three wickets. The match was drawn somewhat in favor of the visitors. The following are the scores:—

NAGPUR.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Danks, c K Sahib, b Lalla	26	c Batliwala, b Pocha	23
Napier, c Girni, b Pocha	37	c and b Lalla	6
Mayberry, c Girni, b Lalla	20	l-b-w, b Davur	22
Hopson, b Lalla	22	b Davur	21
Ismay, c Mody, b K Sahib	13	st b Lalla	30
Wilson st and b Lalla	13	b Lalla	2
Barlow, c Girni, b Lalla	24	c K Sahib, b Davur	1
Playfair, c Davur, b Lalla	0	b Lalla	35
Stanyon, b Pocha	2	not out	9
Furber, not out	4	l-b-w, b K Sahib	1
Extras	6	Extras	15
Total	167	Total	176

MR. TATA'S TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Belgaumwala, b Mayberry	2	not out	38
Sanjana, b Mayberry	1	b Ismay	10
Pocha, b Mayberry	0	did not bat.	
Saklatwala, c Mayberry, b Wilford	1		
R Mody, b Wilford	49	not out	1
Girni, c Barlow, b Wilford	24	c and b Mayberry	59
J Mody, c Ismay, b Wilford	0	did not bat.	
Lala, not out	32	c Barlow, b Wilson	29
Davur, b Mayberry	11	did not bat.	
Khan Sahib, c Danks, b Ismay	1		
Batliwala, c Mayberry, b Ismay	3		
Extras	12	Extras	14
Total	137	Total	151

Bicycle Polo was kept for Wednesday evening and brought out four of our Parsi visitors against Messrs. C. Ismay, March, Greenham and Furber for Nagpur. The visitors were very fine riders, but apparently there was something more than riding to be done. One or two of them were also adepts in tumbling off or smashing into each other to the ruination of a few spokes or a tyre. One player, in his eagerness to overtake Mr. Ismay, who was sprinting for goal, shot himself clean through the flags without his machine, and it was only the perfect manner of his dive which saved his neck. Nagpur scored ten goals to the visitors' nil, and the whole business seemed so easy that it is probable bicycle polo will have a good many votaries in the future. Mrs. Bridges, the wife of our popular Adjutant, was "At Home" at the pavilion.

On Thursday afternoon tennis was in full swing, and the men's doubles were played off. In the first match Messrs. Hopson and Stephens (Nagpur) opposed Messrs. Bottiwala, and Mehta. The visitors took the lead at once, and asserted themselves to the finish. There was only one side in it, and never more than a half-hearted attempt on the part of Hopson and Stevens was made to show their usual form. They did not seem happy at all, and lost by two sets to love (6—4, 6—4) The doubles between Mody and Khan Sahib against Messrs. Danks and Marsh were of a more even nature, although the visitors managed in the result to break their opponents. Messrs. Danks and Marsh seemed to be off colour and had not evidently played together before. Throughout it was an exhibition of good all round play, but the visitors seemed to know each others peculiarities, and never clashed.

We hear that Mr. A. W. Fanshawe, I.C.S., C.S.I., the Director-General of the Indian Post Office, will visit Nagpur next week, and will probably remain here on the 29th and 30th instant. Mr. Knox Homan, the Deputy Postmaster-General of the Central Provinces, will probably return to Nagpur next week to meet Mr. Fanshawe.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A WIFE.

HACKED WITH A TOMAHAWK.

A brutal murder was committed in Richmond Street, Leederville, Perth, early on July 4, says the "Malbourne Age". The first intimation was tendered to Constable Richardson, officer in charge of the Leederville station, by a Cingalese named David Silva, who stated that William Peters, a boy of ten years, had informed him that during the night his father hit his mother several times with a tomahawk Silva, who lives opposite Peters's house, informed, the constable that about 2 a.m, he heard a row emanating from Peters's place, but as they were of frequent occurrence he had taken no notice. On hearing, however, what the boy stated, Silva went over to the house and looked through the window, when he saw Mrs. Peters lying dead, clad only in her night-dress, which was bespattered with blood.

On receiving the information Constable Richardson went to the cottage, which is owned by some Indians, and rented by the Peters family. In the front bedroom Mrs. Peters was lying dead with her throat cut. There was evidence that she had been hacked to pieces, and the state of the room showed that a terrible struggle had taken place. The constable found the husband lying asleep on a lounge and, arousing him, said he was going to arrest him on a charge of murder. Peters lazily shook himself awake, and said, "I did it, and I am satisfied now." Peters is a native of Madras, and is a Buddhist by religion. He is 55 years of age, and is unable to read or write. For some time he and his wife had been leading an unhappy life. The victim was a half-caste Cingalese.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

At the High Court yesterday, before the Hon' Mr. Justice Starling, Mr. F. P. J, Taleyarkhan., instructed by Mr. J. P. H. Dastur, applied, under section 498 of the Criminal Procedure Code and section 840 of the Bombay High Court rules, to release his client Kasturchand Vasajee on bail. Counsel said that Kasturchand was sent up for trial before the third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Kurssondas, on a charge of kidnapping a young girl named Tulsi from the lawful guardianship of her mother-in-law. This magistrate after the first day's trial, released the accused on bail in the sum of Rs. 250, and one surety for the like amount. The accused had been committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions, and counsel asked that he be enlarged on bail Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, who was in court, suggested that the accused should be bailed out on his depositing Rs. 1,000 in cash. Mr. Talayarkhan said he had no objection to that proposal. Eventually his Lordship ordered the accused to be released on a bail in Rs. 1,000 and two sureties of Rs. 500 each.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERY

Corsham Court, to which Lord Methuen has returned quietly owing to his not being well enough to receive a public welcome, after nearly three years absence, is a charming and stately residence situated in a bit of typical and beautiful English country just on the borders of Wiltshire and Somersetshire. Corsham is the station before Box, famous for its tunnel, on the Great Western main line to Exeter, Plymouth, and Cornwall. The court is an old Elizabethan structure, which has belonged to the Methuen family for some considerable period. The house itself is full of priceless treasures and celebrated pictures, and the grounds are very fine.

Lord Lovat, whose scouts were so successful during the war, is on his way home, and the Clan Fraser, of which he is chief, is preparing to give him a real Highland welcome and also to present him with some memorial of his services to the country. It is not the first time, by the way, that the head of the Fraser clan has raised men for the British Army. A regiment called the 78th Fraser Highlanders was raised in 1757 by Simon Lord Lovat as a mark of his gratitude at getting back to his native land after exile. This regiment served in America. Again in 1775 Lord Lovat raised a Fraser regiment—this time the 71st—which also fought in America and was discharged in 1783. For his services to the State the then Lord Lovat had the family estates restored to him,

Since the opening of the new half-year, as we learn from the "Allgemeine Zeitung," books in Germany have become dearer. The Booksellers' Association passed an edict unanimously that after July 1, 1902, they would cease to allow the discounts of 2 per cent. upon some publications, and 5 per cent. upon others, hitherto enjoyed by the purchaser. The abolition of discounts, as we are informed, extends also to periodicals, to school books, to maps and charts, and educational articles sold by booksellers over the counter. Any member of the craft who is proved to have infringed the new law of the trade will subject himself to a solemn "Boykotts-Erklarung."

The official organ of the Primrose League tries to train the young orators of the League in the way they should go. Here is one of the instructions given: "To make your audience laugh choose rather the simple form of humour. The embellishment of refined witticisms falls flat. Quote Dan Leno rather than Sydney Smith, or the cornerman's jokes rather than Pinero's epigrams. "Another hint runs thus: "Never begin a sentence 'There is an old adage to the effect'; give the proverb, saying, epigram, or whatever it is as though it were your own impromptu." "As though it were your own!" How very characteristic!

To-day is the centenary of the birth of Robert Chambers, who in his day did so much to popularise good literature. It was in 1832 that "Chambers's Edinburgh Journal" appeared, and it attained an almost immediate success, which has been continued and increased up to the present day. The first number, the "People's Friend" reminds us, had the then unprecedented sale of 50,000 copies, and the third number reached the astonishing figure of 80,000 copies. Robert Chambers was not only the editor, but also the principal contributor; and the essays which he wrote on an infinite variety of subjects contributed immensely towards the spread of education in Scotland.

Robert Chambers, in addition to his editorial work, was the author of a number of books, most of which are still in demand. Personally, Chambers was singularly attractive. To younger literary men with whom he came into contact he was ever kindly and considerate, bestowing sound advice with almost paternal enderness. He had "come through the hards himoself, and knew how to encourage the despairing and comfort the afflicted." As a literary man his versatility was remarkable; in business he was honorable and upright, with a touch of that quaint courtesy which belonged to the early years of last century. It has been aptly said that in all his words and deeds one could see "the zealous and successful student, the sagacious and benevolent citizen, and the devoted loover of his country."

Mr. Algernon Ashton is concerned as to the high rate of mortality among peers. For the past ten years, he writes I have kept a precise record of all the British peers and all the members of the House of Commons who have died since that time, and find that notwithstanding that there are 670 M.P.'s and only about 600 peers, the deaths of the latter outnumber those of the former to quite an extraordinary extent. Since 1893 as many as 262 peers have died, whilst on more than 72 members of the House of Commons have joined the majority. Mr. Ashton surely forgets that many men do not become peers till they are verging on the sere and yellow period, and while the young may die the old must.

What should people eat on these sultry summer days? A Physician who writes from Harley-street advocates nothing new when he recommends fruit:

The virtues of the beefsteak (he says) have been vaunted so long that it comes to us as a shock to learn that the champion tennis and racquet player of the world never eats meat, that one of the most brilliant cyclist of to-day is a strict Fruitarian, and the old Roman gladiators, who fought for their lives as well as for glory, found it wise to live on dried fruit grains, and all in order to obtain the finest muscles and the most enduring wind and stamina. Personally, too, I have been struck with the general improvement in health of those who have given up eating meat, as a cure for headaches, rheumatic tendencies, and nerve debility, that I feel it to be a matter of great importance at the season of the year for large numbers of people of all ages and occupations to begin to experiment by adopting a fruitarian dietary during the summer and autumn, and letting the results of their experiments be known, in order that we may get larger data to generalise from. To that there can be no objection. Those inclined to try the experiment should send two stamps to the Secretary, Order of the Golden Age, Barcombe Hall, Paignton, South Devon, who will forward a guide to beginners. The Council of this Order are also willing to receive and tabulate all information and statistics,

Mr. Lewis R. S. Tomalin writes: "As an old friend of Dr. Gustav Jaeger, permit me to correct the statement that he made some stir in his earlier publications by his zealous anti-Darwinism. Precisely the contrary is the case. Dr. Jaeger was among the first—perhaps the first—among German scientists to popularise Darwinism in Germany. He is, and has been all along, a devoted adherent of the late Charles Darwin."

It is found that the Scandinavians arriving in New York take with them more baggage than immigrants from any other part of Europe. Next to them come the English and French. On one voyage early in May the 2,000 immigrants on the Celtic owned 1,185 pieces of checked baggage, in addition to about 900 pieces of hand luggage. The same number of persons from the South of Europe would have brought considerably less. Hungarians, Slovaks, Greeks, and Sicilians are called "walkers" by the baggage men at the immigrant landing office, on account of their scanty equipment. It is, indeed, said that the average immigrant, taking all nationalites together, brings less clothing and fewer personal effects than the average American working man would drag out of a burning house.

Canada seems likely to lose Sir Percy Girouard, the brilliant young railway engineer. Sir Percy's rare qualities were first brought out in the Soudan, where he was the "railway specialist" in the great move up river that ended in the destruction of the Khalifa's power and the occupation of Khartoum. Naturally, like the rest of the men who proved themselves reliable and eminently useful to Lord Kitchener on the Nile, he followed his chief to South Africa, and again rendered valuable service in connection with the working of the railways during the war. Sir Percy's new appointment as Chief Commissioner of the Central and South African Railways means that he is one of the officers who have elected to remain in the country. He has a great work before him in Africa. He carried the line south to Khartoum, and he will now push north with the northern section till the iron horse has a clear run through the continent from Capetown to Cairo.

Kaithal, to which attention has been drawn in Parliament, is the western "tahsil" of the Karnal District in the Punjab, with a population of something over a quarter-of-a-million. The Bhais of Kaithal were once powerful Sikh Chiefs, but in 1843 their territories lapsed to the British Government. The town of Kaithal is a very ancient one, tradition asserting that it was founded by Yudhisthira, and was sacred to Hanuman the monkey-god. It still bears the name of Kapisthala, the "Abode of Monkeys"; and with its lake and bathing-ghats is an interesting place to visit. It is not clear why a question should have been asked in Parliament about the progress of Kaithal, except that the Karnal District was a good deal affected by the last famine.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It is very evident that a universal desire prevails to welcome Lord Kitchener on his return in a manner worthy of his transcendent services. . . . . Kitchener's great merit lies in his firm grasp of the thorny problem left him by Lord Roberts, his boldness in attacking it, and his unflinching determination in giving effect to the measures he reasoned out as right. What he did we know, but very little as to how he did it. In this generation we may never exactly realise the magnitude of the burthen he accepted and carried mainly on his own shoulders, for he greatly resembles Wellington in this; he was always his own man, depending chiefly on himself, originating everything, holding every thread in his own hand. His unbounded self-reliance never failed him, he felt equal to every emergency; the one uncertainty, that of relying upon others, he could not entirely escape, but he reduced it to the lowest by trusting to the best agents he could come by. Still, in all the great operations, the great plans and schemes by which he hoped to end the war, he relied chiefly upon himself. . . . . The full debt we owe him will be better appreciated later; meanwhile some measure of it will surely be accorded to him when he is once more with us. What every one desires to see is his triumphant entry into London at the head of as large a force as can be got together of his victorious troops. We may infer from the postponement of the demobilisation of those already with us that this has been practically decided upon.

M. Cloarec, writing in "Le Yacht" on the speed of men-of-war, deprecates the necessity of aiming at the very highest speed in the case of France chiefly upon the ground that to maintain a high rate of speed is so costly that the country cannot afford it. "Since," he writes, "we are so limited in the matter of expense, it is by no means evident that we should turn all our efforts towards obtaining so precarious a possession, and one which is so costly not only in the initial expenditure involved but also in the expense of maintenance. Ton for ton machinery costs far more than ordnance, and in particular coal must be consumed in enormous quantities if we would give our stokers adequate training in peace time. The cost of maintenance and the wear and tear of machinery are in direct proportion to this necessary and frequent exployment of a high-rate of speed for purposes of training. And we run the risk of grave miscalculations if the personnel is not accustomed to running at high speed. Witness the fact that the Spanish vessels at Santiago found themselves overhauled by American ships which theoretically had a much lower rate of speed."

A few days ago Count von Waldersee was good enough to make some every kind remarks upon the British army and British soldiers, with whom, of course, he had the opportunity to become more closely acquainted during his somewhat indefinite hegemony over the forces of the so-called allied Powers in China. He expressed his high appreciation and that of the German army in general of the skill and endurance, as well as of the humanity, displayed by the British army in South Africa, and stated that German soldiers had never underrated the immense difficulties which confronted us there. Although Englishmen have never been very deeply stirred by the criticism of a very different kind which made itself heard in Germany and elsewhere during the bitterness of the struggle, we should be less than human, possibly, did we not experience a certain feeling of pleasure at such a considerable change of tone. Further than this, however, we need not go, and when we find prominent London papers indulging in almost fulsome expressions of satisfaction at commendation from what they ignorantly imagine to be a military authority from which there is no appeal, it is high time that such absurdities were pilloried. They are, of course, a relic of the time when a great struggle had enabled Germany to be the latest to graduate in the school of modern warfare, and with the industry and intellect at her command to apply the lessons learnt to the development of a great military system. It was, of course, open to the vanquished to benefit in an exactly similar degree, and undoubtedly since 1870 France has made vast strides in the organisation and equipment of her army. But it is very certain that her personnel has not been subjected to such solid and systematic training, and probably the laudation of a French general would fail to excite as much incipient hysteria as the recent remarks of Count von Waldersee. It may be open to debate whether the victor in a great armed struggle is placed in a position of superior advantage to interpret the lessons of the war aright. But it is unquestionable that the actual combatant will arrive at infinitely sounder conclusions as to the future direction of military education and training to meet the ever varying conditions of warfare than the outsider, who at a safe distance makes an academical study of the struggle.

There is no exaggeration in the report of the approching exodus of so many officers from the active list. The number has been estimated at 1,200 on no very authentic knowledge perhaps, but it will be undoubtedly large. It may be to some extent accounted for naturally. All retirements have been in abeyance in the South African Army, and many who have wished to go have waited, of course, to the end of the war. But after making due allowance for this cause others remain which must not be ignored: it is to be feared that the profession of arms has grown unpopular with many in it. The adverse criticisms so freely, and for the most part so unfairly, visited on our officers have rankled deep. Men who know themselves to be quite equal in intelligence to their detractors do not care to be called "stupid"; they have been condemned as idle, careless, mere pleasure-seekers, as well as a professional ignoramuses. Now that the crisis is past, after they have given their best energies to their country, and received such scant recognition, it is not strange that they should seek to terminate an engagement in which their great services have been minimised or misconstrued.

Colonel G. Humbert, of the French military staff, lays claim to a great discovery, which he says will revolutionise the art of war, if it does not render war impossible altogether. In Von der Goltz's "Volk im Waffen" that distinguished German author remarks that if any agent could be produced which would have the propellent effect of powder, without noise or smoke, the tactics of combat would certainly be revolutionised. Colonel Humbert declares that his discovery is more important. Without seeking a new force, he has made powder an agent acting upon the projectiles of rifles and guns without detonation, without smoke, without flash, and without recoil. He has been engaged in investigations for the last five years, and after many trials has invented an apparatus of great simplicity, costing little, which can be adapted to rifles and guns, producing the effect he describes. He has not, however, we believe, described the nature of his invention. He points out that it would add immensely to the value of machine guns, that it would render detached fortifications unnecessary, bringing field works of lighter construction into new prominence, that it would, by rendering shore batteries invisible, make it impossible for ships to act against them and that it would add very greatly to the opportunities of guerilla warfare, while in battle numbers would lose their importance, and mobility, activity, and intelligence take the place of large bodies of troops in the field. On the battlefield of the future there would be scarcely any visible indication of the presence of troops, while on every side would be the menace of the unforeseen and of surprise. We must, of course, await some further particulars concerning Colonel Humbert's appliance before we can regard it as the valuable invention he describes.

The Coronation honours for the Navy, to which a brief reference was made last week, appear to have given general satisfaction, both as regards the proportion which has been assigned to the Sea Service and also as regards the selection of the recipients. There is certainly not that reason for grumbling which has been given on some previous occasions of a like nature. The selections, for the new Order of Merit are worthy representatives of the old and the new Navies—Admiral of the Fleet, the Hon. Sir Harry Keppel, who commanded the Naval Brigade in the Crimea, and Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, recently commander-in-chief in China, whose magnificent handling of an armed force of eight nationalities will never be forgotten. To these names we could have wished to see added that of Sir Frederick Richards who, we consider, has not yet received the full measure of recognition for his great services to the country. It is understood, however, that for a naval or military man to have qualified for this new order he must actually have been in command of a force engaged with the enemy either by land or by sea, and possibly the services of Sir Frederick in South Africa and in Burmah are not deemed sufficient to bring him within the four walls of this rule. If so, all we can say is, that it is a pity.

NO CAPE CONSTITUTION SUSPENSION.

PARLIAMENT TO MEET.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN UPHOLDS THE MINISTERS.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing a petition for the temporary suspension of the Cape Constitution and the reply of the British Government.

WHAT THE PETITIONERS REQUESTED.

The petition shows that owing to the prolongation of the war the Cape Parliament has been unable to meet, and the ordinary registration of votes has not been carried out. The Parliamentary representation is not fairly provided for, and in consequence of the passions aroused by the war the petitioners are of opinion that it would be impossible for the Cape Parliament to legislate on such a question in an impartial manner. The petitioners also feel that in the almost equally divided state of the parties in both branches of the Legislature it would be inexpedient to ask for an indemnity for acts committed under martial law and for unauthorised expenditure which has been incurred, apart from the bitterness and racial dissent which would be fomented by debate on these questions. In view of these facts the petitioners express the opinion that the proper solution of the problems confronting Cape Colony is a temporary suspension of the Constitution for a period during which his Majesty would be enabled to deal with the existing difficulties and afterwards to restore the Constitution so amended to the Colony.

HOW THE CONSTITUTION COULD BE SUSPENDED.

In his reply, Mr. Chamberlain points out that the petition was signed before the termination of hostilities and before the circumstances attending the close of the war and the end of the rebellion were known, and that it was possible that the information subsequently received on these points might to some extent have modified the views therein expressed. Mr. Chamberlain continues: "The formal suspension of the Constitution of a responsibly governed Colony is a proceeding for which no precedent exists, and which his Majesty's Government are advised could only be effected by an Act of Imperial Government." The Colonial Secretary says it is evident that the gentlemen who signed the petition are aware of the extreme gravity of the action suggested, since they accompanied their proposal with a request for assurances as to the duration of suspension, and the nature of the Government to be substituted, and states that the Government consider it would be almost impossible for them, in the event of the suspension, to give precise assurances beforehand as to the way in which they would deal with the subjects of so much variety and importance in circumstances which are at present hypothetical.

CAPE MINISTERS SUPPORTED.

Mr. Chamberlain continued:—"In view of this they are led to think that the petitioners would themselves desire that, before so serious a step is taken, incontrovertible proof should be produced either that the continuance of the existing Constitution is a positive danger to the peace of the Colony, and to the interests of the Empire, or that the great majority of the white population desire a complete transfer of authority to the Imperial Government, a desire which might be expressed in Constitutional form by a resolution of the Cape Parliament.

"His Majesty's Government have therefore most carefully considered the question how far in present circumstances these conditions are satisfied. It cannot be contended that the latter requirement has at present been fulfilled. The members of Parliament assenting to the petition from only a minority of the Legislature, comprising less than a third of the House of Assembly, and less than one-half of the Legislative Council, and it is to be observed that in the majority are included the present Ministers of the Crown, who are entirely opposed to the suspension, abrogation, or withdrawal of the Constitution, and have assured his Majesty's Government that they are confident that their policy will command a majority when Parliament meets."

ACT OF INDEMNITY NECESSARY.

Mr. Chamberlain says it is clear that an Act of Indemnity must be passed to cover the past breaches of Martial Law, to protect the Military and Civil officers, including the Governor, who may have exceeded their legal authority, and to validate their proceedings and the sentences of Court Martial, and it might perhaps be necessary to strengthen the Government with special powers for carrying out the pacification of the country, e. g., with regard to the importation and possession of arms. Such legislation which might be passed either by the Imperial or by the Cape Parliament, is no doubt indispensable for the maintenance of British interests, but H. M.'s Government entertain the hope that the Cape Parliament will not fail in its evident duty, and will be prepared to take all the steps necessary for the security of the Colony and for discouraging racial and political controversy likely to interfere with the restoration of its prosperity.

A PROBABLE SOURCE OF DISCONTENT.

The Colonial Secretary further says:—"Considering the whole question of the proposed suspension broadly, his Majesty's Government cannot but feel that to deprive the Cape colonists, even for a time, of their constitutional rights by imposing a system of Crown Colony Government without giving to the present representatives of the people the opportunity of expressing their opinions on such a great change, is likely rather to produce discontent and agitation than to pacify race hatred. It does not appear to them justifiable to assume beforehand that the Colonial Parliament will refuse to pass the necessary measures for the pacification of the country, and his Majesty's Government agree, therefore, with your Ministers that it is proper in the first place that the Colonial Parliament should be called together as soon as possible, and that the requisite legislation should be at once introduced".

SPOILING THE EGYPTIANS.

INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR PETRIE.

There was opened at University College on July 1st an exhibition of antiquities recently found by Professor Flinders Petrie at Abydos, and by Dr. B. P. Grenfell and Dr. A. S. Hunt in the Fayum and El Hibeh. Professor Petrie to a "Daily News" representative made some striking statements. Asked about the Royal tombs, he answered: "They will all go to American museums, perhaps, as hitherto. We have no accommodation in this country—at least, it would be ungrateful to forget that the Horniman Museum people have come forward and offered to take one tomb. But as for the British Museum, they have no space. Oh, why won't they act upon by suggestion and erect a storehouse outside London to contain what I call the 'study material,' while keeping the British Museum itself for what might be called show specimens? A huge range of premises on cheap land outside London might be provided for five years' expenditure on the growth of the Bloomsbury institution. Strangely enough, the suggestion has been acted upon in respect of one department—newspapers; but the authorities will not apply the principle to antiquities."

Asking how fared it with scientific workers in the field was to touch another righteous grievance.

"Every year," said he, "the plunderers work more and more havoc, so that in another decade all will be obliterated. You see, it is all in the hands of the French, and they look on without protesting, regardless of the spoliation."

"But why is it in the hands of the French?" demanded the interviewer.

"Because," was the Professor's bitter answer, "fifteen years ago Lord Cromer handed over the Department of Antiquities entirely to the French, the consideration being the completion of the Debt Conversion. What is the result? The whole of the ground I have recently covered had previously been looted, all the tombs of fifteen kings being mixed together, and no record being kept. All this indistinguishable mass of material is now on sale in Paris but no one is permitted to see it who cannot prove that he is a possible purchaser. This is an outcome of a five years' concession made to M. Amelineau, who was given a free hand to plunder the place; so that, in attempting to work out the history, I had nothing to go by but the scraps his workmen had left behind out of sheer carelessness, for their orders had been to destroy all that they did not remove. In these matters political considerations control the situation, and the French are actuated merely by an idea of aggrandisement. They have now secured a concession of all the antiquities of Persia, and already I hear of beautiful Persian objects in the Parisian market."

The Hindus in Australia, basing their claim on the fact that they are subjects of the Crown, are clamouring for direct political representation in the Commonwealth Parliament. They have addressed a petition to be Governor-General asking him to direct the Federal Government to enact such laws as will enable their community to elect a member to represent them. The petitioners state that they will submit to a levy of 2s. 6d. per head to pay the salary of such a representative.

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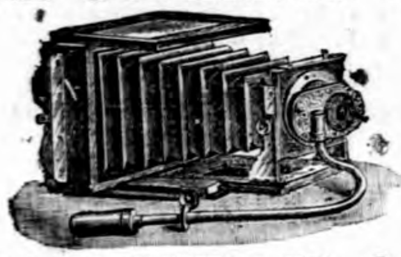

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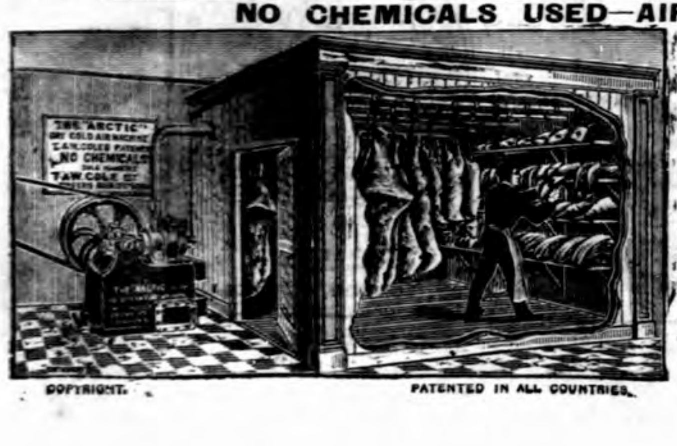
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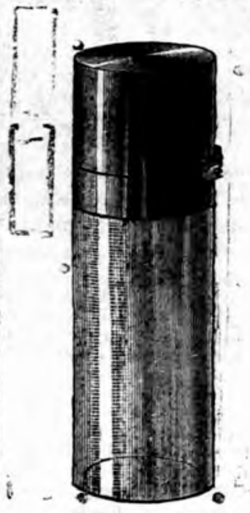

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